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East Asia

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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Japan

Glass Trade Talks End Without Accord With U.S.

OW1410143994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1429 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Japan and the United States on Friday [14 October] ended two days of working-level talks on U.S. access to Japan's plate glass market without reaching an accord. They did agree, however, to hold an unscheduled round of talks on Saturday, Japanese Government officials said. The talks are based on the latest "framework" agreement on the glass trade, in which the two countries agreed to map out a set of market-opening steps by the end of October.

"Both parties agreed to meet again to deepen mutual understanding," one Japanese participant said. "We are in the final phase of wrapping up talks," he said.

During the latest meeting, Washington is believed to have called for an obligatory use in Japan's office buildings of heat-resistant and safety glass, a stronghold of American makers.

Japan has repeatedly rejected the demand in past talks, claiming the imposition of such an obligation would run counter to the government's deregulation policy. The products in question are obligatory in automobiles in Japan.

A senior Japanese Trade Ministry official said recently that glass trade talks toward the end of this month may be affected by the U.S. political situation ahead of U.S. midterm elections set for November.

"It is not correct to say we are totally confident that talks will be wrapped up by the agreed deadline," the official said.

Japan's plate glass market is dominated by a few Japanese makers, prompting Washington's claim that the market is closed to foreigners.

Talks on Glass To Reopen 26 Oct

OW1510060794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0552 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Japan and the United States ended three days of working-level talks Saturday [15 October] on widening U.S. access to the Japanese flat glass market with a pledge to conclude the discussions at the next high-level meeting late this month, Japanese Trade Ministry officials said. The high-level talks are scheduled to start Oct. 26 in Tokyo, the officials said.

The negotiations on flat glass, part of bilateral trade "framework" talks, are aimed at increasing Japanese procurement of foreign-made products in public works projects.

The two sides have already agreed to a set of principles and in the latest session, the negotiators discussed specific promotion plans and ways to assess progress in procurement, the officials said.

'Model Designation' Approved for U.S.-Made Cars

OW1710014094 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] It has become noticeable that foreign auto makers are moving toward obtaining approval for "model designation [keishiki shitei]," which will make it easier for them to complete inspection procedures for selling new cars in Japan. Since the start of fiscal 1994, 33 imported vehicles have already been approved for model designation, and it is expected that "the number of approvals will certainly exceed the past record of 43 models a year in fiscal 1993," (as stated by a source at the Ministry of Transport [MOT]). The three major American auto makers, in particular, are enthusiastic about obtaining such approvals. Therefore, the same MOT source hoped that "this trend will contribute to easing frictions between Japan and the United States."

The model designation is a system that facilitates sales of a large number of vehicles. Each new car needs to pass the state-sponsored inspections. However, the state-sponsored inspections are not needed if the model designation is obtained by going through screenings of the plant quality control system and others. Since it has been criticized that "the Japanese standard and certification system constitutes a nontariff barrier," the MOT has decided that it will be effective to use the model designation system to calm down this criticism, thereby calling on foreign makers to take advantage of this system.

When it comes to imported vehicles, over 90 percent of the units sold are designated models manufactured in Germany. When compared with Germany-made vehicles, only a small number of U.S.-made cars are sold in Japan, and very few of them are model-designated. Since U.S.-made vehicles have been selling well in Japan, three models of vehicles manufactured by General Motors and one model by Chrysler obtained approval for model designation in fiscal 1993, and four models by Ford in fiscal 1994.

MITI Official on U.S. Demand for Parts Purchase

OW1510161394 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 9

[FBIS Translated Text] At the Japan-U.S. framework trade talks, Jeffrey Garten, U.S. undersecretary of commerce for international trade, stated that the United States intends to demand that Japan revise its automakers' voluntary plan so as to purchase larger amounts of U.S.-made auto parts and expand its network for selling foreign cars. Concerning his remarks, a senior official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] stated on 14 October: "The accord reached at the recent framework talks clearly indicates that since the expansion of the sales network and the plan for voluntary procurement should be carried out by the private sector, these issues should not be controlled by the government and should not be subject to discussion in the framework talks. Furthermore, they should not be taken up in future consultations." He thereby expressed his strong displeasure.

Auto Parts Makers To Change Sales Ratios

OW1710030694 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The auto parts manufacturers have successively announced their plans to significantly increase the ratio of sales to automobile makers outside their affiliated groups [keiretsu]. Nishikawa Kasei (in Asakita-ku, Hiroshima City), belonging to the Mazda keiretsu, will increase this ratio three times in two years, while the Nissan Motors keiretsu's Fuji Univance Corporation will also increase the ratio by 100 to 200 percent in five years.

In addition to the appreciation of the yen, automobile makers are also beginning to diversify their parts procurement due to the strong demands for purchasing U.S.-made parts at the Japan-U.S. framework talks. Attempts by the local parts makers to explore new customers will probably lead to the collapse of the strong hierarchical keiretsu ties in automobile production.

Nishikawa Kasei manufactures bumpers, instrumental panels, arm rests and other resin parts for automobiles. The ratio of its sales outside the Mazda group stands at around 5 percent, and it aims to increase this to 20 percent. It has started selling to Mitsubishi Motors Corporation recently, and plans to do the same to other car makers. It has also created a special project team to develop resin products for purposes other than automobiles.

Fuji Univance is a transmission maker. Right now, about 10 percent of its sales is to customers outside the Nissan group, and it plans to increase this to 20 to 30 percent in five years. It has started to sell transmission parts to automobile manufacturers other than Nissan.

F-Tech (in Shobu-cho, Saitama Prefecture), an undercarriage parts maker belonging to the Honda Motors keiretsu, plans to increase the share of customers other than Honda from the present 10 percent to 30 percent by FY96. It has started transactions with General Motors and Mitsubishi Motors' production plants in the United States.

Mondale, Keidanren Head Discuss Deregulation

OW1710131894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale asked for further deregulation in the Japanese financial market during a meeting Monday [17 October] with Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

In the meeting held at the U.S. Embassy, Toyoda told Mondale that Keidanren is asking Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama to set up a committee on administrative reform and a working body to map out a five-year deregulation promotion program in which private citizens may take part.

According to Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi, the government is planning to listen to Keidanren and the private sector to promote deregulation measures, though it may be difficult to establish the working body.

Mondale said the U.S. supports efforts in Japan to promote deregulation. If Tokyo steps up its deregulation efforts, Mondale said he believes Japan's trade surplus will shrink.

U.S. Wants To Launch Probe Into Keiretsu Practices

OW1710084494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. Government has shown readiness to launch an investigation into business practices that tend to limit competition, such as keiretsu transactions among Japanese firms, and proceed with extraterritorial application of the Antitrust Act (U.S. antimonopoly law). In this regard, the Fair Trade Commission [FTC] has said it "has not confirmed any facts as to, among other things, whether investigations will be carried out" (as stated by an FTC public relations official), but if the United States should find concrete evidence of violations and submit a report of such evidence, the FTC would conduct its own investigation in accordance with the Japanese Antimonopoly Law. However, the FTC plans to refuse to cooperate in investigations that presuppose filing charges under the Antitrust Act, maintaining that an extraterritorial application of the American law would "pose a problem in terms of the scope of the Antimonopoly Law's jurisdiction" (as stated by the same official).

The United States has begun its own investigations hoping to pressure the FTC into agreeing to cooperate with it on grounds that there are actual violations of the Antitrust Act in eight trade sectors, including automobiles and auto parts. The U.S. Congress has passed an amendment to the Antitrust Act that calls on a foreign government to give access to reports on its investigations in return for the U.S. Government voluntarily providing its own information regarding violations. Using this as leverage, the U.S. Government is pressing the Japanese Government toward an agreement on joint cooperation regarding investigating antimonopoly law violations.

In response, the FTC has told U.S. negotiators at the Japanese-U.S. framework trade talks that "if there is any concrete evidence of violations, such as Japanese firms' forming cartels, investigations would be conducted in such cases." However, the FTC plans to refuse U.S. requests regarding any agreement on joint cooperation that leads to further promoting extraterritorial application of the Antitrust Act.

If such an agreement were to be concluded, the United States would find it easier to enforce extraterritorial application of the Antitrust Act when it tries to investigate Japanese firms for suspected violation of the Act, since it could then count on the FTC's cooperation. The FTC is unwilling to conclude the agreement because if the United States decides on extraterritorial application of its law, there may be cases in which Japanese firms may be punished in the United States where there is stricter law enforcement, even if they did not violate the Japanese Antimonopoly Law.

Moreover, for Japan to provide information regarding its investigations to a country with which it has such an agreement, it would "be necessary to revise the Antimonopoly Law" (according to an FTC public relations official). The FTC is thus bewildered at U.S. demands that may become a new source of bilateral friction.

Further on Allegations of CIA Payments to LDP

Late Premier Reportedly Knew

OW1510053994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Oct. 14 KYODO—The late Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida knew of secret maneuvers by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to procure military material from Japan in the early 1950s, according to a U.S. professor's research made available Friday [14 October].

The CIA launched the maneuvers in 1951 to procure tungsten, a material to reinforce steel for military use during the 1950-53 Korean War and other purposes in the intensified Cold War, said the study by the late Howard Schonberger, a professor at the University of Maine.

The late Kay Sugahara, a Japanese-American businessman, and the late Yoshio Kodama, a Japanese ultrarightist, were involved in Project "W" (W for wolfram, another name for tungsten), the research said. Schonberger died of heart failure before completing a biography on Sugahara based on documents at the national archives in Washington and other facilities.

John Dower, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a friend of Schonberger, kept part of Schonberger's manuscript and allowed KYODO NEWS SERVICE to see it.

Sugahara, also an official of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, the predecessor of the CIA, procured tungsten from Japan through Kodama and paid 2.8 million dollars to the rightist, the manuscript said.

Yoshida, who served as Japanese premier from May 1946 to May 1947 and from October 1948 to December 1954, died in 1967. Then Bank of Japan Governor Hisato Ichimada, now deceased, also knew about development of the project, the research said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on the project Oct. 9, and said the money Sugahara allegedly paid to Kodama was used to help conservative Japanese politicians in the 1953 elections.

The newspaper said the CIA secretly paid millions of dollars to Japan's conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) during the 1950s and 1960s to help fight the party's leftist opponents.

Former CIA Director William Colby denied Friday both Project "W" and earlier media reports that the CIA formed a "special group" in 1958 to study the feasibility of financially assisting the LDP.

U.S. Former Official Interviewed

OW1510104094 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 5

[By Yoshihisa Komori]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington, 13 Oct—It has been reported that the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] received secret funds from the U.S. CIA. Concerning this issue, Roger Hillsman, who served as a high-ranking State Department official under the Kennedy administration in the sixties, granted an interview with SANKEI SHIMBUN on 13 October. In the interview, he stated: "The CIA started providing funds to the LDP during the Eisenhower administration. I was present at the meeting at which it was decided that funds would continue to be provided under the Kennedy administration." Noteworthy is the fact that his remarks may serve as detailed evidence disclosed by someone who was directly involved in the CIA decision to provide funds to the LDP.

Hillsman, who served as assistant secretary of State for intelligence and research from 1961 to 1963 under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, stated: "In January 1961 right after the inauguration of the Kennedy administration, I participated in a meeting held in one of the rooms in the Old Executive Office Building, which is a part of the White House. Among those present were McGeorge Bundy, assistant to the president for national security affairs, who represented the new administration, and CIA representatives. We discussed various cases concerning policies toward East Asia, including Japan, that would be taken over from the Eisenhower administration. At the meeting, it was reported that the CIA's secret operation of providing funds to the LDP was started under Eisenhower. It was decided at the meeting to continue this operation."

Moreover, Hillsman said: "During this period covering the end of the Kennedy administration to the Johnson administration, the CIA continued to provide funds to the LDP in secret."

Former U.S. Ambassador Interviewed

OW1610140994 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 13 Oct 94 Evening Edition p 2

[By Yoshihisa Komori]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington, 12 Oct—Mr. Alexis Johnson [name as published], who served as the U.S. ambassador to Japan in 1960's, granted an interview to SANKEI SHIMBUN on 12 October on the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] alleged receipt of funds from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). In the interview, he said that "it was the U.S. Government's policy to back up in all respects a democratic party in post-war Japan," and disclosed that U.S. aid included financial assistance.

Mr. Johnson, who served as the U.S. ambassador to Japan from 1966 to 1969, said: "In Japan, soon after the war, there was no foundation for promoting true democracy, and it was the U.S. Government's basic policy to give overall assistance to a political party seeking democracy. The LDP was virtually the only political party seeking democracy. Although the assistance centered on giving a guidance on becoming a forerunner of democracy, it included financial aid." He then admitted that funds from U.S. governmental organs, including the CIA, were provided to the LDP in the 1960's.

However, Mr. Johnson said: "Although financial aid was provided, it was not dirty money provided for such purposes as buying up votes. I can say that providing funds was necessary from the standpoint of establishing a foundation for political parties seeking democracy." He added: "After the war, the Japan Communist Party [JCP] and the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] received financial and political assistance from the communist superpowers, the Soviet Union and China, and tried to destroy the democratic system established by the LDP. If the LDP were overthrown and if the United States pulled out of Japan, Japan could have come under control of the Soviet Union and become a communist nation."

In a recent interview with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter who reported on the LDP's receipt of funds from the CIA, Mr. Johnson said that "we gave financial assistance to the (Japanese) political party that sided with us." He also told the reporter that financial assistance was continued even after he left his post as the ambassador in 1969.

Mr. Johnson, in the interview with SANKEI SHIMBUN, reaffirmed these remarks and said: "Since there was a danger even in the 1960's that political forces supported by the Soviet Union would take power, the United States needed to provide financial support to the LDP." He then stressed: "When we look at this case—the provision of funds by the CIA—from the current era of the 1990's, in which the East-West Cold War has ended and democracy has been established, it is extremely strange and unbelievable. But when we look at this matter, it is indispensable that we take into consideration that until the 1970's, Japan had no foundation and system of democracy, that the threat of Soviet-style communism was spreading both at home and abroad, and that the LDP's rival forces were political parties that were influenced by communism and directly supported by the Soviet Union."

Even if the United States had such reasons for its assistance to the LDP, it is expected that Mr. Johnson's remarks in the interview testifying that funds were provided by the United States to Japan's ruling party will startle those concerned with the matter.

Roundtable Discussion Held

OW1710111194 Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese 2230 GMT 15 Oct 94

[Roundtable discussion with Kenichi Takemura, political commentator; Kunihiko Saito, administrative vice minister of foreign affairs; Motoo Shiina, an upper house member; and Yasuhiro Tase, member of the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN editorial staff; from the "News 2001" program moderated by FNN announcers Kuroiwa Yuji and Megumi Sekito—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Kuroiwa] Mr. Shiina, your father was a noted foreign minister. He also served as vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. Here, we would like to discuss issues related to the LDP's past. It has been reported that the U.S. CIA provided funds to the LDP in the past. Mr. Shiina, what do you think of this?

[Shiina] I know nothing about such funds. Reportedly, the provision of funds took place in 1958, a little before the 1960 mass campaign against the Japan-U.S. Security Pact. I can only say that things in those days were quite different from the present.

[Kuroiwa] Mr. Tase, do you think the provision of funds really took place?

[Tase] I really do not know. However, considering the situation in those days and operations the United States has conducted in various countries, you cannot say definitely that it is totally impossible. This is all I can say.

[Kuroiwa] Mr. Saito, your position may not allow you to comment on this issue. However, in those days things happened under the structure of the Cold War. Do you think this historical background could be a factor in possible payments to the LDP?

[Saito] As you said, things happened in such a historical background. Anyway, the LDP and the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] have clearly denied the report. So, I have nothing more to say.

[Kuroiwa] What is your opinion, Mr. Takemura?

[Takemura] Diplomatic documents disclosed in Russia and the United States indicate that the former Soviet Union provided political funds to the SDPJ and the United States to the LDP. When I read the NEW YORK TIMES report, I thought the provision of funds might have taken place. I cannot definitely say it happened because I did not witness it. Anyway, I imagine that the United States and the Soviet Union confronted each other so fiercely that they did various things to win Japanese political parties to their sides. We did not feel their confrontation much as we were under the shelter of the U.S. umbrella. I also guess that at that time, they did not offer money to France or Britain for the same purpose because if they did, these countries would have rejected it, saying: "Do not do such a rude thing." If they offered money to Japan, I think they did so because they regarded Japan as a small country, like Chile in Latin America. We cannot say the report is true or untrue because we have no means of finding out.

[Kuroiwa] As you said, the situation at that time was different from the present and this makes it difficult to learn the truth.

[Shiina] I think we should discuss Japan's future, rather than spend our time investigating this issue. I am not saying this because the issue concerns the past.

[Kuroiwa] I hope political parties will not make it a political issue.

[Shiina] I agree. [passage omitted]

Ministry Calls for Probe Into U.S. Plane Crash

OW1710073294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan has urged the United States to launch a probe into the crash last week of a U.S. warplane in western Japan and called for the prevention of a recurrence of such accidents, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday [17 October].

The Foreign Ministry made the calls to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo while voicing deep regret over the crash last Friday of the Grumman A-6E intruder attack aircraft in Kochi Prefecture on Shikoku Island, the officials said. The U.S. Embassy offered apologies for the accident, they said.

On Saturday, searchers recovered the remains of one of the two U.S. Navy pilots aboard the aircraft in the Yoshino River in Kochi Prefecture. The fate of the other pilot is not known. The crash site is in one of the most frequently traveled areas used for training purposes by U.S. military planes since 1989, drawing complaints from local residents.

The Defense Facilities Administration Agency, quoting the U.S. armed forces in Japan, said the attack plane was on its way from the U.S. Navy's Atsugi Base in Kanagawa Prefecture, near Tokyo, and to the U.S. Marine Corps' Iwakuni Base in Yamaguchi Prefecture, western Japan.

The Foreign Ministry said the U.S. forces in Japan use four routes to conduct low-altitude flight practice, including a route over the Shikoku Island.

Under the Japan-U.S. Status-of-Forces Agreement, the Foreign Ministry cannot ask for the halting of U.S. military training that does not accompany the use of loaded cartridges.

The ministry has been conveying demands by local bodies to the U.S. side to halt the flight practices.

Official on Possible U.S.-DPRK Agreement

OW1510133894 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] On the evening of 14 October, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi commented on the increasing possibility that the U.S.-DPRK (North Korea) high-level talks on the North Korean nuclear issue will come to a conclusion. He stated: "If a new situation arises (between the United States and the DPRK), we will have to study a new policy to deal with it." His remarks are believed to indicate the government position that if the United States and North Korea agree to delay the timing for verifying the latter's nuclear arms development through special inspections, Japan will approve the agreement and cooperate in assisting North Korea convert [its graphite-moderated reactors] to light-water reactors.

Meanwhile, Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] sources indicated on the same day that "a U.S.-DPRK agreement is a matter of time." In view of the anticipated agreement, the MOFA has already begun to prepare for future concrete steps, such as financial aid for North Korea's conversion to light-water reactors. While the MOFA has so far repeatedly maintained that "the elucidation of the past suspicion is a condition for providing aid to the conversion to light-water reactors," it has informally indicated that the United States cannot help but take a flexible stance on the timing of implementing special inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities.

On the evening of the same day, a senior MOFA official stated: "Japan has supported the U.S. position at the U.S.-DPRK talks by making known its position that the special inspections are a condition for providing aid for the conversion to light-water reactors." He thus indicated that the hard-line stance by Japan and South Korea is one of the factors that urged North Korea to make concessions.

Vice Minister on DPRK Nuclear Issue, Talks

OW1710103594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan does not see a solution to suspicions over North

Korea's past nuclear development a precondition for assistance to help Pyongyang convert its graphite-moderated reactors to the safer light-water system, Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito indicated Monday [17 October].

"Japan's position seeking solution to suspicions over North Korea's past nuclear development remains unchanged," Saito told a press conference. But the Japanese Government does not take the position that it will consider offering assistance to build safer light-water reactors only after specific measures are taken to solve Pyongyang's past nuclear program," Saito said.

He said the "timing" of how to link the process of solving North Korea's past nuclear issue with that of offering assistance are currently being discussed between the United States and North Korea.

The Japanese Government will study how to assess the problem when an agreement is reached between Washington and Pyongyang, he said.

Touching on relations between Japan and North Korea, Saito said he cannot yet predict when bilateral negotiations to normalize diplomatic relations will resume.

Japan has conveyed to the North Korean side its wish to resume the talks, the top ministry official said, but Pyongyang has so far refused to respond. Bilateral normalization talks have been suspended since late 1992.

IAEA Inspection Not Premise for DPRK Reactor Aid

OW1410172394 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 9

[Text] On the evening of 13 October, a top official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs commented on Japan's support for DPRK's conversion of its nuclear reactors into light-water reactors, and disclosed that Japan will not set DPRK's acceptance of the special inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a premise for its aid. The Japanese Government has hitherto taken the stance that its aid will be based on the precondition of DPRK's acceptance of IAEA inspection to remove any suspicions regarding its past nuclear arms development. Therefore, the top official's remarks indicate that the Japanese Government intends to take a more flexible stance in dealing with this issue.

At the same time, however, the top official said: "I am not saying that the inspection can be conducted following the completion of the light-water reactor system." Thus, he indicated that the special inspection must be carried out before the completion of the system.

Murayama Hopes for Stable DPRK Under Kim

OW1710034994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on Monday [17 October] expressed hope that the situation in North Korea will become stable with the early establishment of new leadership in the communist country.

"I hope (the country) will become stabilized in that fashion," Murayama told reporters, referring to the first public appearance Sunday of North Korea's heir apparent Kim Chong-il in nearly three months.

The prime minister's comment was taken by observers to mean he is hoping for a smooth transition of power to Kim, 52, following the death in July of his father and President Kim Il-song.

Kim attended a memorial service marking the end of the 100-day mourning period for the senior Kim, who died on July 8 at the age of 82. It was his first public appearance since July 20.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Government spokesman said Monday Kim's appearance proved the substance of Tokyo's view that North Korea is moving for a transfer of power to the junior Kim.

"We believe Kim's appearance on Sunday was a piece of evidence to support our observation," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said at a news conference.

In a related development, South Korea's YONHAP news agency has reported that the Central Committee of North Korea's Workers Party of Korea will elect kim as its secretary general "within a day or two."

Tokyo Postpones Action on Uruguay Round Accord

OW1410235594 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 9

[FBIS Translated Text] The government on 13 October decided that the cabinet should put off approving treaties concerning the Uruguay Round of talks. The cabinet had been scheduled to take action on 14 October.

The reason given was that the ruling parties are having problems in adjusting views on the issue of partially opening the rice market pursuant to an agreement in the Uruguay Round of talks. A government official said, "The adjustment of views on the ratification of the treaties has not been completed." Asked about when he expected the cabinet to take action, the government official said, "The matter will be studied carefully." It is likely that the action will be delayed into late this month. The government plan was to have the cabinet approve these treaties together with three agricultural bills including a bill for revision of the Silk Yarn Price Stability Law on 14 October. That planned action will be postponed.

Prospects for Ratifying GATT Accord Viewed

OW1410131094 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 13 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

["Ratification of Uruguay Round Accords—The Knotty Issue of Securing Financial Resources for Domestic Measures"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ratification of a set of accords concluded among negotiating nations at the Uruguay Round by the end of this year is emerging as a sticky issue for the Murayama cabinet. While the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], when it was in the opposition, issued a statement opposing the agricultural accord reached at the Uruguay Round in December 1993 which calls for a partial opening of the Japanese rice market, the ruling Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] gave reluctant approval to the accord from its position as a ruling party. Although the executives of the two ruling parties have indicated that the two parties will approve the accord, it is not easy for them to get the accord ratified smoothly in the Diet while appeasing their dietmen who are still voicing opposition to the accord. In an effort to persuade those dietmen, the two ruling parties are demanding that the government specify trillions of yen as aid in its "guideline" for a package of measures on agriculture that it plans to map out around 21 October, but the demand from the two ruling parties is meeting strong resistance from financial authorities. At present, a fierce tug of war is being waged between the two ruling parties and the financial authorities. It is most likely that Prime Minister Murayama and leaders of the ruling parties will have the "final political word" on the knotty issue, (according to a top government official).

The ruling parties, at an 11 October meeting of policy coordination, gave a conditional approval to the ratification of the accord.

The government plans to present the ruling parties with an outline of a new food control bill to replace the current Food Control Law on 12 October and speed up the work of drafting the "guideline" for a package of measures for agriculture while keeping an eye on how the ruling parties are responding.

Originally, the government had no plan to indicate any financial commitment in the guideline. At a 4 October news conference, however, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi made it clear that the government will indicate its financial commitment in the guideline. At a joint meeting of the LDP, held to discuss agricultural affairs, one participant said, "We have to ask the chief cabinet secretary about the truth behind his statement at the news conference after calling him to this meeting," and other participant vented his anger, saying, "We have to ask him to tell us the total amount of the financial commitment." The view is growing within the government, especially in the prime minister's official residence, that the government will have to indicate a total amount of financial commitment as part of the domestic measures for agriculture for the next six years during which the effectuation of rice tariffication is withheld.

The LDP has a history of condemning the Hosokawa cabinet for deciding to partially open the Japanese rice market and of submitting to the upper house a resolution reproving then Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Eijiro Hata when it was in the opposition. With the LDP becoming a coalition partner, however, the prevailing view among the dietmen who champion the interests of rice growers is that "we have no choice but to ratify the accord." The dietmen have shifted to a tactic designed to press the government to map out a package of tangible measures for agriculture in return for their support for the accord. During the months of the Hosokawa government, some dietmen affiliated with the SDPJ voiced their strong objection to partially opening the Japanese market, claiming that the SDPJ should pull out of the government. A senior ruling party official says the SDPJ is resisting more strongly the partial opening of the Japanese rice market than the LDP. Influential dietmen affiliated with the ruling parties plan to form a dietmen's league in an effort to secure full financial resources for agriculture.

Some dietmen within the ruling parties are demanding a huge amount, saying, "one trillion yen every year and a total of 6 trillion yen for six years should be secured." Other dietmen within the ruling parties are keeping the government from rushing for the beatification of the Uruguay Round accords, citing the uncertainty about the ratification of the accords in the United States where the mid-term election is scheduled to be held in November and claiming, "Japan needs not rush toward their ratification in advance of other nations."

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Ministry, which is seeking a certain amount of financial assistance acceptable to the ruling parties, is now confronting the Finance Ministry which is expressing its disapproval for any attempt to indicate the amount of financial assistance in the guideline. At a 12 October meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Taichiro Okawara said in response to a question: "The government needs to make a clear guarantee on financial assistance. Our ministry will do everything we can do to make financial authorities understand." In response, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura took a cautious attitude, saying, "Our ministry plans to take budgetary measures in next year's budget."

Some dietmen affiliated with the ruling parties say, "I think that if the government does not take satisfactory budgetary measures, perhaps, the LDP and the SDPJ will leave the bill on the Uruguay Round accords unratified," (according to a dietman from Sakigake [Harbinger]).

Caucus, Finance Ministry at Odds Over Farm Measures

OW1610080494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—A tug-of-war is under way between the Finance Ministry and "Norinzoku" or farm-caucus lawmakers of ruling parties, who have a major stake in the votes of farmers, over measures to deal with the Uruguay Round trade accord, political sources said Sunday [16 October].

The government is to adopt as early as next Friday an outline of measures for domestic farmers to cope with the global trade accord reached in December 1993. The accord calls for replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) with the World Trade Organization (WTO) on Jan. 1, 1995, subject to ratification by its member states.

A group of "Norinzoku" legislators, notably within the Liberal Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party, is urging the government to set aside as much money as possible for the agricultural measures in national budgets for fiscal 1995 and thereafter, the sources said.

Some members of the group maintain that a total of 6 trillion yen should be earmarked for the measures over a six-year period during which rice is exempt from tariffication, or the conversion of all import curbs into tariffs.

The "Norinzoku" group is also demanding that the government specify the total amount of such budget appropriations in the outline, the sources said.

The "Norinzoku" is a group of legislator-lobbyists who have strong sway over the decision-making process of the government, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry and the parliamentary committees concerned.

The Finance Ministry is balking at the Norinzoku demands, however, on grounds of the nation's tight fiscal situation, the sources said.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of the Social Democratic Party told a House of Representatives Budget Committee session last Thursday that the government will deal with the ratification matter after "closely watching developments" in the United States and other major countries.

Murayama Hints at Budgeting Farm Measures

OW1710092294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama hinted Monday [17 October] at forming a budget for domestic agricultural measures in an outline to cope with the Uruguay Round trade accord reached last December. The government is expected as early as Friday to adopt the outline of measures for domestic farmers.

Speaking at the House of Councillors Budget Committee, Murayama said, "I will do my best for farm measures. If the outline is not based on a tangible budget, however, it is meaningless."

The remark is taken to mean that the government will appropriate a specific budget amount for measures for farmers in the outline, political sources said.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura told the committee that his ministry is considering expenses for agricultural measures for the next six years, in which the global trade accord is to be enforced.

Taiwan Minister To Meet U.S., Asian Officials

OW1510123294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hong Kong, Oct. 15 KYODO—Taiwan's Economic Minister Chiang Pin-kung will hold talks with officials from the United States and Asian countries on Oct. 22-23 in Osaka, Taiwan's CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported Saturday.

Chiang will then be in Osaka to attend a ministerial conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum on small companies.

The report, monitored here, said Chiang will hold bilateral talks with U.S., Japanese, Indonesian and Philippine ministers during the conference to discuss trade, Taiwan's possible membership of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other issues.

China is likely to protest over such meetings, insisting they represent a recognition of "two Chinas," analysts said.

A Japan-Taiwan ministerial meeting, if realized, would be the first such meeting in 22 years. No ministerial meeting has been held between Japan and Taiwan after diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Taipei were severed following the 1972 normalization of ties between Japan and China.

Tokyo 'Prepared To Accept' Meeting

OW1710062394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan is prepared to accept a Taiwanese proposal for holding a bilateral ministerial meeting, a senior official at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Monday [17 October].

Hideaki Kumano, vice international trade and industry minister, was commenting on a possible meeting between MITI chief Ryutaro Hashimoto and Taiwanese Economic Minister Chiang Ping-kun during the coming Osaka conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

"Many APEC ministers have offered proposals for bilateral meetings with Hashimoto at the Osaka gathering," Kumano said. "Japan will accept these proposals as much as possible," he told a press conference.

Kumano said details on bilateral meetings, including one with the Taiwanese minister, have yet to be fixed. "But MITI is now working on specifics."

If Hashimoto and Chiang meet, it would be the first ministerial meeting between Tokyo and Taipei in about 22 years.

Further on Meeting Proposal

OW1710113594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan will accept a Taiwanese proposal for holding a bilateral ministerial meeting during the upcoming Osaka meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, a senior Japanese trade ministry official said Monday [17 October].

"It would be natural for Japanese trade minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to meet his Taiwanese counterpart during the Osaka gathering," said the official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), who declined to be named.

The official said about 10 APEC members, including Taiwan, have already offered proposals for bilateral meetings with Hashimoto during the two-day APEC meeting on small companies that begins Saturday. But China has yet to make a request for such a meeting, the official said.

The MITI official's remarks follow a comment made earlier in the day by Hideaki Kumano, vice MITI minister, in favor of a bilateral meeting between Hashimoto and Taiwanese Economic Minister Chiang Ping-kun.

"Tokyo will accept these proposals as much as possible," Kumano said. The meeting between Hashimoto and Chiang, if realized, would mark the first ministerial meeting between Tokyo and Taipei in about 22 years.

MITI chief Hashimoto will host the upcoming APEC conference which will draw trade and economic ministers, especially those in charge of small firms, from the 17 APEC members and Chile, a country soon to become an APEC member.

The senior MITI official said Hashimoto and Chiang will possibly deal with some issues "outside the APEC framework," such as Taiwan's bid to become a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Asked about possible reaction by China, the MITI official said any topics taken up between Hashimoto and Chiang will be "of no business" for Beijing.

The comments contrasted with remarks made last week by another MITI official, who said Hashimoto's meeting with Chiang will pose no problem if discussions are made "within the framework of APEC," a stance apparently designed to ease Beijing's concern over possible developments in Japan-Taiwan ties.

Japan has refrained from cabinet-level contacts with Taiwan on Japanese soil since severing diplomatic relations with Taipei and normalizing them with Beijing in 1972.

The meeting between Hashimoto and Chiang could become a new source of contention between Japan and China.

Taiwanese Deputy Prime Minister Hsu Li-te recently visited Japan to attend the opening ceremonies of the Hiroshima Asian Games, prompting a barrage of protests from China, which claims sovereignty over the island.

Tokyo defended the visit, saying Hsu made the trip in his capacity as the head of Taipei's committee to bring the 2002 Asian Games to Taiwan.

Outside Japanese soil, Japanese and Taiwanese ministers held "brief" talks while standing when they visited Seattle last November to attend the first informal APEC summit meeting.

Beijing might lodge a protest against the proposed Hashimoto- Chiang meeting as a political action violating the Sino-Japanese joint statement signed in 1972, which says Japan recognizes the People's Republic of China as the legal government of China and that Taiwan is an integral part of China's territory.

However, a senior MITI official said, "so far, Tokyo has not received a protest from China on the proposed Hashimoto-Chiang meeting."

French Minister Supports Plutonium Control Plan

OW1510125694 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 14

[FBIS Translated Text] Francois Fillon, visiting French higher education and research minister, granted an interview to a NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reporter. On the Japan-proposed plan to put plutonium usage under international community control, he said: "It is desirable that, without establishing international rules (such as an agreement), each nation be held responsible for making its data on plutonium storage available to other nations." In this way, he indicated a stand supporting the plan for plutonium storage to be monitored under a gentlemen's agreement. In addition, he disclosed that a fast breeder reactor (FBR) called "Super Phoenix," which resumed operations in August, was connected to the electric power system on 12 October and that he feels it is possibile that the reactor will have 30 percent output power.

Referring to Japan's basic nuclear policy of using plutonium while attaching importance to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, French Minister Fillon said: "Japan's nuclear policy is acceptable" and positively evaluated the long-term atomic energy development plan revised by the Atomic Energy Commission in June, saying: "Only Japan and France have a plan that has been worked out from a long-term perspective." On the Japan-proposed international administration of plutonium usage, including plutonium contained in waste fuel material discharged from commercial reactors, he said:

"It is hoped the plan will materialize under mutual confidence," indicating his view that plutonium-possessing countries should voluntarily make their plutonium storage data available to other nations.

Touching on the future of Super Phoenix, which has been put into operation for research purposes, Minister Fillon noted: "The fuel we now use breeds plutonium. However, we want to replace it with new fuel in 1997-98 to make the reactor one that only burns plutonium." Thus he indicated a stand of not sticking to making the Super Phoenix a plutonium breeder, like Japan's FBR "Monju." He said the French Government will take flexible plutonium policies, such as making use of the Super Phoenix for research on an "actinoids disappearance" system, which can make it easier to process radioactive waste materials to cope with the international situation in which there is excessive plutonium.

STA To Disclose Figures on Plutonium Stockpiles

OW1610143394 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] The Science and Technology Agency [STA] approved a plan to publish every year figures on Japan's total stockpiles of plutonium and its supply-and-demand situation in a white paper on nuclear power. In October last year, the STA made an unprecedented announcement, disclosing the amount of plutonium Japan had in stock. In the future, however, the same ministry will disclose details on the quantity of plutonium at each nuclear facility. The disclosure in the white paper, which is an official report on activities involving nuclear power, is aimed at improving the transparency of Japan's plutonium utilization and also at removing concerns about nuclear proliferation. As a first step, the STA will disclose data on the plutonium supply situation as of the end of 1993 in its 1994 white paper.

In the white papers so far, the STA has disclosed the estimated amount of plutonium and condensed uranium contained in nuclear fuel used currently or in the past by means of a "chart that shows the amount of nuclear fuel materials in Japan." Last year's white paper stated that Japan possessed 33.595 [figure as published] tons of plutonium.

However, regarding the quantity possessed by Japan, the problem lies in the amount of plutonium in storage that could be converted into weapons-grade material. The stored amount concerns plutonium in the naked state [hadaka no jotai] extracted through the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. Japan has hitherto adhered to the principle of not disclosing such data for the sake of ensuring the security of its nuclear materials. In a written answer to a question raised by a dietman last October, it was stated that 1.6 tons were stored at home and 2.9 tons overseas (as of the end of 1992). This is the only case so far in which concerned data have been made public.

However, in addition to concerns about nuclear proliferation, which were accompanied by North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons development and the dismantling of nuclear weapons in Russia and the United States, the fast breeder nuclear reactor "Monju" of the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation began operations. Moreover, it was revealed that some plutonium had been found in a fuel factory. Because of these activities, a growing number of people at home and abroad are calling for regular disclosure of the actual situation regarding Japan's plutonium management.

In its long-term plan for development and utilization of nuclear power, which was prepared in June this year, the STA discussed the prospects for plutonium supply and demand between now and 2010. However, the STA will disclose detailed data in the future. Specifically, the data will include the amount supplied—for example, the amount extracted from domestic reprocessing plants or extracted from reprocessing plants in Britain and France and transported to Japan—on the one hand, and the amount used at fast breeder reactors on the other. By subtracting the amount used from the amount supplied, we can get the amount in storage both at home and overseas.

It seems that the total stockpiles as of the end of 1993, which will be disclosed officially in the white paper on nuclear power in November, were 1.7 tons at home and about four tons abroad.

Tokyo, Moscow Solicit Bids for Nuclear Disposal

OW1410133494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Japan and Russia announced Friday [14 October] they have begun soliciting bids for a joint project to construct a barge equipped with a radioactive waste disposal facility to be moored at a Vladivostok shipyard. Bids are being solicited by the Japan-Russia joint committee tasked with finding ways to dispose of nuclear waste from Russia's fleet of obsolete nuclear submarines, the Foreign Ministry said.

The project calls for picking a successful bidder by year-end to begin construction of the special barge on which the disposal facility will be placed, ministry officials said. The facility will have an annual disposal capacity of 5,000 to 7,000 tons by early 1995, ministry officials said. The barge will be moored at a wharf adjacent to a dismantling factory for obsolete nuclear submarines in the Russian far eastern port city of Vladivostok, the officials said.

Construction will be financed by a 70 million-dollar fund that Tokyo pledged earlier to help Russia comply with its international vow to dismantle a part of its nuclear armory, they said.

In late 1993, Japan proposed funding a radioactive disposal plant after Tokyo and South Korea were enraged by the Oct. 17 dumping of 900 tons of liquid radioactive waste into the Sea of Japan by a Russian chemical tanker. The tanker, TNT-27, sailed from the Vladivostok district and dumped the waste off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. The Russian Pacific fleet have two old tankers for storing nuclear waste, including the TNT-27. Initially, Japan urged Russia to build a land-based disposal facility, but the proposal got nowhere in the face of the Russian opposition.

Russia Frees Japanese Held on Smuggling Charges

OW1710025294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0229 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Two Japanese fishermen and a businessman imprisoned in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk in the Russian Far East on smuggling and other charges in September 1993 were freed Sunday [16 October], the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Monday. The ministry said the three are Katsuo Shirasaka, 49, and Hiroshi Shindo, 42, both fishermen from Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, and Hideki Hatakeyama, 44, a businessman, also from Hokkaido.

The ministry said Shirasaka and Shindo were apprehended on July 10, 1993, while fishing in waters off disputed islands to the northeast of Hokkaido, seized by the former Soviet union at the end of World War II.

On Sept. 27 this year, a report from the Russian news agency INTERFAX said the city court of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk found Shirasaka and Shindo guilty of violating Russian territorial waters and attempting to smuggle 350 kilograms of crabs.

INTERFAX said the two, crew members of the fishing boat Kyuei Maru, were sentenced to 15 months in prison and had their boat confiscated. The captain of the vessel, Minoru Endo, killed himself in August last year while in custody. INTERFAX reported that the same court also sentenced Hatakeyama to nine and a half months in prison for organizing the smuggling of sea products caught in Russian waters. He was arrested o Dec. 27. last year.

The ministry said all of the released are in good health and will return on a Russian airliner to Hakodate in southern Hokkaido as early as Monday afternoon. Their departure brings the number of Japanese still held in Russia to 10.

Ships Arrive at Earthquake-Hit Island With Aid

OW1510055394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nemuro, Japan, Oct. 15 KYODO—Four Japanese ships arrived at Yuzhno-Kurilsk on Kunashiri Island on Saturday [15 October] to deliver relief goods to Russian victims of the Oct. 4 earthquake, reporters on board one of the four ships said via radio. The vessels left Nemuro, eastern Hokkaido, earlier in the day for the quake-hit island, one of four Russian-held islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, and will visit Shikotan Island on Sunday.

The ships were loaded with food, medicine and other daily essentials from the Japanese Government, the Hokkaido Prefectural Government and nongovernmental organizations.

The earthquake, which measured 8.1 on the Richter scale, rocked the four islands and extensive areas of northern Japan. Hundreds of Russian residents have reportedly evacuated the islands after the earthquake.

Kunashiri and Shikotan are among four disputed islands off Hokkaido. Japan lays claims to the islands, which were seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Opposition Seeks SDF Participation in PKF

OW1610123194 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] The opposition parties, excluding the Japan Communist Party, held a second meeting of the foreign and security affairs division set up under the action committee of the new party preparatory conference. At the meeting, held in the Diet building on 14 October, they discussed security policies for the new party they plan to form jointly. They agreed that "Japan should lift the ban" on Self-Defense Forces' [SDF] participation in UN peacekeeping forces (PKF). Such participation is banned by the UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Cooperation Law. They decided to include this stand in the basic policies they will work out for the new party. Meanwhile, many opposed including the idea of revising the Constitution in the basic policies, saying it was too early for such a stance.

Most members noted a need to lift the ban on SDF participation in PKF. They said: "In a broad sense, participating in PKF is internationally interpreted as being part of PKO. Thus, it is inappropriate to think they are two different things." Based on this thinking, the division will call for lifting the ban in the new party's basic policies to be compiled by 28 October.

Of those who plan to join the new unified opposition party, Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] and the Democratic Socialist Party are positive about removing the ban. Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa has also taken a positive stand on the idea since the beginning of the year.

Meanwhile, many voiced that it was too early to include the idea of revising the Constitution in the new party's basic policies. They said: "The idea will attach a 'hawkish' image to the new party. Also, the ruling parties, such as the Social Democratic Party of Japan, may attack us for the idea."

Official: No Plans To Extend Mission in Zaire

OW1710043194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Goma, Zaire, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan's Parliamentary vice foreign minister said Sunday [16 October] there are no plans to extend the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) relief mission in Goma, Zaire, beyond the original deadline of Dec. 31.

"Nobody in the government is calling for extension of the term of the mission," said Hakuo Yanagisawa, who was in the eastern Zairian town of Goma for a firsthand look at the team's operations in Rwandan refugee camps.

While the government has made no formal decision on the issue, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has not requested an extension, he told a news conference.

Yanagisawa also said a senior Zairian Government official asked for Japan's help in monitoring general elections expected next June, during a meeting Saturday with President Mobutu Sese Seko in the capital of Kinshasa.

In Tokyo, a Japanese government spokesman echoed Yanagisawa's view, saying Tokyo plans to complete its Rwandan mission on Dec. 31 as scheduled.

"We will complete our mission on Dec. 31 as we originally planned," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said at a news conference, responding to a question on possible extension of the mission. He also said that despite a shooting Sunday night near the SDF's camp in Goma, security around the area has not necessarily deteriorated.

During the incident, a Zairian sustained an injury on the leg, undertook treatment at the SDF station and was taken to a hospital, Igarashi said.

Withdrawal To Begin Early Dec

OW1610091494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—The Defense Agency will start preparing for the withdrawal of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops from Goma, Zaire, one month before completing their Rwandan refugee relief mission at the end of December, making the duration of full-fledged operations there about two months, government sources said Sunday [16 October].

Japan's main SDF contingent started full-scale operations in the middle of October but the need to spend more than a month in withdrawing from the African country is likely to shorten their operations there to less than the official three-month period, the sources said.

The agency will deploy some 260 SDF personnel in Goma as its main contingent. Its first main party has been stationed there since Oct. 2 and the second arrived Oct. 12, but the third and last batch will leave Japan on Oct. 25.

About 220 SDF men sent in the first and second main parties have already begun providing medical and other assistance. But for withdrawal, the agency plans to send some new SDF personnel to Goma in late November, whose chief task will be preparing the transportation of equipment back to Japan.

As the deployment of the main contingent will be made in three groups, the agency judges it necessary to bring them back to Japan in several stages, starting in early December, the sources said.

Defense Agency Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa has repeatedly said the nation's relief operations in Africa, to be conducted by a total of 470 SDF personnel and 10 government officials, should terminate at the end of December.

Also, the government has not yet started considering any extension of the three-month mission.

Firms Seek Help To Win ODA-Related Contracts

OW1710044994 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 12

[FBIS Translated Text] On 14 October, the Japan Consulting Institute [JCI] (chaired by Tsutomu Kanai)—a trade group comprising heavy machinery makers, heavy electric equipment makers, and engineering firms—asked relevant ministries, including the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI], the Finance Ministry, and the Foreign Ministry, to review the system of providing loans, such as yen loans, to developing countries under the government's official development assistance (ODA) program. By making this request, the institute aims to raise the ratio of ODA- related contracts won by Japanese firms, which recently dropped below 30 percent. Japanese firms have become less competitive due to the yen appreciation. The request is unusual in that it was made at a time when bid-rigging over ODA contracts is alleged. It reflects plant engineering firms' deep concern about falling ODA orders.

Other requests from the institute included: 1) a higher percentage of tied-loans for environment-related and other special projects which require developing countries to give orders only to Japanese firms; 2) increased foreign currency loans by the Export-Import Bank of Japan [EIBJ]; 3) more flexible trade insurance undertaking; and 4) the extension of economic grants to financially troubled developing countries.

The Japanese Government tends to decrease the ratio of tied-loans to liberalize the plant engineering market. In fiscal year 1993, it pushed down the ratio to 2 percent. Affected by powerful business activities by Asian enterprises, such as South Korean firms which now have advanced technologies, and by European and U.S.

makers which have called for the recycling of trade surplus, the ratio of ODA-related contracts won by Japanese firms dropped to 29 percent in fiscal 1993 from 67 percent in 1986. Also, the number of cases is rapidly increasing in which to deal with the appreciation of the yen, Japanese trading firms form tie-ups with foreign companies in jointly procuring materials and techniques. According to MITI, "the real ratio of contracts won by Japanese businesses has plummeted to about 15 percent."

The JCI made the requests to deal with such a situation. It demanded a higher percentage of tied-loans because such loans require developing countries to give orders only to Japanese firms for their projects to construct electric power plants, improve infrastructure, and deal with environmental issues. Also, claiming that there are many cases in which Japanese firms missed a chance to win orders because the loans provided to them were yen-based, it called on the EIBJ to increase the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies loans. The plant engineering industry has strongly demanded the increase.

Trading firms and major plant engineering makers conduct a search for projects which can be subject to the ODA program, as well as a feasibility study at their own expense. However, because they have failed to win contracts for the construction of plants in recent years, they are losing their business drive. Some MITI officials have said: "Although the ODA program is supposed to make the best use of Japanese technology, it has become a mere money business." Considering the fact that the United States and Europe usually provide economic grants to developing countries which require the developing nations to give orders only to companies from donor nations, you cannot say the recent requests by the Japanese plant engineering industry indicate their egoism.

Government Welcomes Aristide's Return to Haiti

OW1610074094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—The Japanese Government Sunday [16 October] welcomed the return from exile of popularly elected Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to his Caribbean island nation as "important progress toward democracy."

"We will study ways to appropriately cooperate in the democratization and reconstruction of Haiti," said Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi, hinting at Japanese economic support for the impoverished country.

As the United Nations has lifted all sanctions, imposed after the Haitian military ousted Aristide in a 1991 coup, Tokyo would do its utmost to quickly take relevant measures, Igarashi said.

He said for the time being Japan plans to provide emergency aid for Haiti through international organizations.

Aristide returned to Haiti on Saturday under an agreement reached last month between the Haitian military and the United States, which has sent troops to monitor the restoration of democracy in Haiti and prevent a resurgence of violence.

Economic Aid to Haiti May Resume

OW1710101894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan will consider resuming economic aid to Haiti and rescheduling debt repayments following the return from exile on Saturday [15 October] of Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito said Monday.

Saito denied, however, some reports which said the Foreign Ministry was at odds with the Defense Agency over the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to Haiti to help restore democracy there. The ministry has never considered sending the SDF to Haiti, Saito said at a press conference.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale last week called for Japanese help in helping restore democracy in Haiti.

A senior Foreign Ministry official indicated that Japan may send election monitors to a presidential election scheduled a year and a half from now.

Following the coup d'etat in September 1991 in which the Haitian military ousted Aristide, Japan immediately suspended economic aid to Haiti but has offered some limited humanitarian aid for nongovernmental organizations operating in the Caribbean country.

Australian Treasurer Meets Takemura 17 Oct

OW1710080494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Australian Treasurer Ralph Willis called Monday [17 October] for more Japanese invement in his country, saying Australia remains an "attractive" environment for Japanese investors.

"Australia has a lot going for it and Japan has something like 50 billion dollars investment in Australia at the present time," Willis said.

"We have been cutting our company tax rates and this has been done with an eye to our neighbors in the Asian region."

Willis told reporters at a press briefing in Tokyo that the extended drought in Australia will not have much effect on prices for the country's primary products which, together with minerals, are among its main exports to Japan.

He said the drought will have negative and positive effects on commodity prices with "some commodities becoming cheaper and others increasing in price."

Willis said he "welcomes" Japan's long-term undertaking to reduce barriers to imports of rice, another product Australia says it wants to sell to Japan in large amounts.

Willis was in Tokyo for an overnight stop on his way back to Australia after a two-week stay in Europe during which he attended an International Monetary Fund meeting in Madrid and held meetings with business and government representatives in London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Edinburgh and Paris. He had a 20-minute meeting with Japan's Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura Monday morning during which he said the two discussed Australia-Japan economic relations and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Willis described the encounter as a brief "getting-to-know you" type of meeting.

Japanese, ROK Businessmen Pledge Cooperation

OW1410130294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean business leaders agreed Friday [14 October] to cooperate for economic development of the Asia-Pacific region, officials said.

The agreement came at a meeting between leaders of Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Federation of Korean Industries, said officials of the two organizations.

The leaders also pledged efforts to promote economic deregulation in the two countries.

The meeting was held at the Keidanren headquarters in downtown Tokyo.

Choey Chong-hyon, chief of the Korean organization, told reporters later that the Asia-Pacific region is likely to develop further if Japan and South Korea cooperate, transcending their nationalistic instincts.

Keidanren Chairman Shoichiro Toyoda promised his organization will cooperate for Asia's future development.

Choey later called on Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama at the prime minister's official residence.

Murayama told Choey that he agreed Japan-South Korean cooperation is essential to Asia's future development, government officials said.

Choey also held talks in the Diet building with leaders of the ruling coalition's three parties, including Yoshiro Mori, secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party.

State-Controlled Chinese Firm To Open in Osaka

OW1410232994 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 11

[FBIS Translated Text] The China International Engineering Consulting Corporation [CIECC], an investment consulting firm which is under the direct jurisdiction of the PRC's State Planning Commission [SPC], plans to enter the Japanese consulting services market. The CIECC will shortly open an office in Osaka and begin offering services to act as a mediator in plans to form Japanese- Chinese joint venture businesses and examine qualifications for investment projects in China. It will be the first case in which an organization directly under the SPC's jurisdiction will set up an office in a foreign country and offer consulting services. The CIECC plans to offer its services to Japanese businesses.

The corporation plans to provide information about Chinese businesses and know-how on procedures involved in establishing joint venture businesses, among other matters, to Japanese firms which urgently need information about the location where they plan to advance and about Chinese firms with whom they plan to form joint venture businesses. In this way, the corporation will act as a mediator in getting businesses started. Moreover, the corporation plans to tie up with the NBL [expansion unknown] Corporation (located in Osaka, with Yoshinori Nishino as president), a Japanese consulting firm, to investigate what Japanese companies expect of joint venture businesses and find out about other needs.

The CIECC's Osaka office will examine projects submitted by Japanese firms to determine whether they are at a suitable level for incorporating into Chinese state projects. Only projects valued over several billion yen are expected to be considered for such examination. If a projects passes the initial examination, it will be referred to the CIECC headquarters in Beijing for a final examination, and then submitted to the SPC.

Depending on how business proceeds, the CIECC is considering plans to incorporate the Osaka office, increase the staff, and open another office in Tokyo.

Besides the CIECC, which is under the SPC, the Beijing Information Center, a surveillance and statistics compilation organization affiliated with the State Council, has tied up with a Japanese consulting firm and started offering information services.

Honda To Build New Car Factory in Thailand

OW1710025394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0216 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Honda Motor Co. will build a new passenger car plant in Thailand by next spring at a cost of some 10 billion yen, a spokesman for the Japanese automaker said Monday [17 October]. The new factory will boost Honda's annual manufacturing capacity in the Southeast Asian nation to 100,000 units, or 2.5 times more than the current capacity, he said.

Honda now produces the Accord and Civic passenger car models at two factories in Thailand, each of which has an annual capacity of 18,000 units.

The spokesman said Honda has yet to decide on what model will be produced at the new Thai factory. This will be contingent on market conditions when the plant starts production.

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a leading business daily, reported in its Monday morning edition that the factory will be a manufacturting base for a low-priced passenger car designed for the Southeast Asian market, dubbed "Asia Car." But the spokesman said Honda has not announced any plans to produce such a car.

Murayama Opposed To Merger of Ruling Parties

OW1710052194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said Monday [17 October] he feels it is not necessary for the three ruling coalition parties to join and become a single party.

"Each and every party has its own history, philosophy and policy. It is not necessary to merge into one political party forcibly," the premier said at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee.

"I believe the moderately polarized political party situation is rather needed," he said.

Some legislators within the ruling union contend the Liberal Democratic Party, Murayama's Social Democratic Party and new party Sakigake [Harbinger] should merge into one and create a new single party. But the premier did not rule out the possibility of the three parties melding into one over the medium- and long-term period, saying, "it is possible if everyone considers it quite natural."

With some 290 members, the tripartite coalition that set up shop in June commands an outright majority in the 511-member House of Representatives, or the lower house.

Murayama restated his opposition to a dissolution of the lower house for a snap general election shortly after passage through the Diet of a bill that redraws an electoral map for a general election, citing the need to tackle a plethora of pressing issues both at home and abroad.

The opposition camp has demanded the lower chamber be dissolved for a general election as soon as the bill wins Diet approval.

In January, the Diet legislated a package of political reform bills introducing a new lower house electoral system that combines single-seat voting districts with proportional representation.

The passage of the bill is required for the next general election to be contested under the new electoral system.

Poll Shows LDP Dietmen Want To Retain Old Policy

OW1510044694 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] ASAHI SHIMBUN has sent questionnaires to 201 House of Representative members from the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], asking for their views on such questions as revision of the party's old policy—upheld since the days of party inception—regarding "the legislation of an independent Constitution [jishu kenpo]," and has received responses from 92, or about half, of the party's dietmen. One of other questions concerned the issue of party reform, including whether party factions should be dissolved.

Asked if the party policy of "legislating an independent Constitution" should be maintained, about 60 percent—or 54—of the respondents said yes as compared with 31 who said that party policy should be revised. This question is also a key issue to be dealt with by the party's Basic Issue Research Committee, activated on 4 October (headed by Masaharu Gotoda), and according to results of the survey conducted, it is clear that support for that party policy remains strong. The outcome of the survey is likely to have an effect on what the committee will decide to do.

Responses to the survey, conducted through 13 October, were received by facsimile machines. The reason cited for wanting to maintain the party policy was mostly that "the spirit of the party as inaugurated should be respected" (Tsutomu Takebe, for instance). Broken down by party factions, around 70 percent of both the Watanabe faction and the Mitsuzuka faction, and about 30 percent of the Miyazawa faction were found to be "in support of maintaining" the party policy.

Asked how the party policy and ideals "should be revised if it is decided they should be revised," many gave the view of Shoichi Nakayama, saying: "They should be changed to fit the changes in the social circumstances."

While the party has announced it will close all offices of party factions by the end of the year, 80 dietmen—or close to 90 percent of respondents—said they support the decision to dissolve the factions. But asked "if you think the factions will disappear," 60 replied "they will disappear," and 23 replied "they will not disappear." Even among those who answered "they will disappear," some, like former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, gave their answers with modifications like "those of the old form will disappear."

Not many people wanted to have the party's name changed. Among the new names some proposed, however, were "the Liberal Social Party" by Tetsuo Kondo, "the New Liberal Democratic Party" by Yataro Mitsubayashi, "the JP" [in the Roman alphabet—expansion not given] by Hideo Nakagawa, "the Japan Liberal Party" by Keiji Furuya, and the "Progressive Party" by Fukujiro Kikuchi.

Ex-Foreign Minister Seeks Constitution Revision

OW1610123394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Narita, Japan, Oct. 16 KYODO—Former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Sunday [16 October] the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) should not change its policy of seeking to revise or replace the postwar pacifist Constitution with a new one. He told reporters upon arrival at Narita Airport from Vietnam that the present Constitution contains a chapter on amendments.

"It is strange (for the LDP) to decide not to change the Constitution as party policy," Watanabe said, alluding to an LDP panel's review of the party's key policies such as the Constitution. "The current Constitution does not touch on environmental problems, AIDS, drugs, etc." He argued, adding Japan should come up with a new Constitution fit for the 21st century.

DSP Head Rejects Overture To Join Forces

OW1510095394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 KYODO—The head of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) on Saturday [15 October] spurned an overture by a new political group inside the ruling coalition to leave the opposition camp and join the group to help it evolve into a large party.

"The die is cast indeed," Takashi Yonezawa told reporters, who accompanied him to Seoul.

"DSP members are unwaveringly behind a proposal to integrate themselves into a grand new party," Yonezawa said in apparent reference to the opposition's plan to develop the unified opposition parliamentary group "Kaikaku (Renovation)" in the House of Representatives into a large unified party.

He said compliance with the overture from the group Shin Minshu Rengo would split the opposition vote, thereby giving an electoral advantage to the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the largest party in the coalition of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

The group, led by former Social Democratic Party Chairman Sadao Yamahana, was formed with an eye to putting together "social democratic" and "liberal" legislators with such policies as a smaller military, creating greater social justice and adopting a lower profile in UN peacekeeping missions.

"Under the single-seat constituency system, the proposal to create a third force (in the political community) would only end up benefiting the LDP," Yonezawa said.

Instead, Yonezawa appealed to the group to side with the upcoming, unified opposition party by hinting the DSP is ready to abstain from fielding rival candidates in constituencies which the group plans to contest in the next general election.

"If the group sides with our camp as a (future) coalition government partner, it would be possible for us to appropriate certain electoral districts to them even if they dare not join the new unified party," he said.

Soka Gakkai Vice Chairman on Election Strategy

OW1510042394 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] On 12 October, ASAHI SHIMBUN interviewed Isamu Nozaki, who is the vice chairman and an influential executive of Soka Gakkai, a Buddhist lay-organization and major supporting group of Komeito [Clean Government] Party.

When asked how Soka Gakkai will deal with national elections in the future, Nozaki said: "If we can find respectable candidates, we will support them no matter what party, including the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], they belong to." His remarks indicate Soka Gakkai's plan to set strategies to support election candidates depending on the circumstances in each electoral district, but not to give full support to the New-New Party which is scheduled to be formed in December by noncommunist opposition parties, including Komeito.

Regarding Soka Gakkai's relations with the New-New Party, Chairman Einosuke Akiya officially stated last May: "We have no choice but to review our long-held stand of supporting Komeito only." Nozaki elaborated on this comment and revealed a possibility of Soka Gakkai providing support to the LDP.

Since the inauguration of the Murayama administration comprised of the LDP, the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], and Shinto Sakigake [New Party Harbinger], Komeito lost its status as a ruling party and is now in the opposition. In light of this fact, Soka Gakkai is possibly trying to make a connection with the LDP.

As for a standard of deciding whom to support, Soka Gakkai will consider candidates' stand on welfare policy for the upcoming aging society, freedom of religion, and maintenance of peace, as well as their people-oriented attitude, Nozaki said.

Komeito and Soka Gakkai are holding the official meeting on a regular basis to exchange opinions. Nozaki also serves as chairman of the meeting.

LDP's Kato Rejects Call for General Election

OW1610104994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ibara, Japan, Oct. 16 KYODO—Koichi Kato, chairman of the ruling Liberal

Democratic Party's [LDP] Policy Affairs Research Council, on Sunday [16 October] dismissed the possibility of an early dissolution of the House of Representatives for a general election.

Kato said at a news conference in Ibara in Okayama Prefecture that a general election should come after the 1995 House of Councillors election. He made the remarks amid calls from opposition party lawmakers for a lower house election after the passage of legislation to draw a new electoral map for the powerful chamber.

Kato also expressed caution about a quick integration of the ruling LDP, the Social Democratic Party and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger] into a single party to compete with the projected new opposition party to be formed in December by Shinseito, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party, and several other noncommunist parties and groups.

Komeito To Hold Convention on Party Dissolution

OW1410141594 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 13 Oct 94 Evening Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] As of 13 October, Komeito [the Clean Government Party] has decided to hold a party convention in Tokyo on the morning of 5 December to discuss the issue of party dissolution. Following the meeting, Komeito will be divided into two parties that the afternoon: one of them will be organized by dietman of both the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors who plan to join the new-new party to be formed by the nine non-communist opposition parties and parliamentary groups; and the other by upper house dietmen who will not have to be re-elected in the election scheduled for next summer on the one hand and local assemblymen and local party chapters on the other. The new party formed by dietmen from both the lower and upper house plans to join the new-new party to be inaugurated on 10 December. Moreover, the other party to be formed, mainly by Upper House dietmen who will not have to be re-elected, plans to join the new-new party after a certain period of time following unified local elections scheduled for next spring.

Murayama, Takemura Discuss Administrative Reform

OW1610165294 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama held a meeting at his official residence on the afternoon of 15 October with Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, Construction Minister Koken Nosaka, and Shusei Tanaka, deputy representative of Sakigake [Harbinger Party]. According to those who were present at the meeting, views were exchanged mainly on administrative reforms. The officials were said to have agreed that the revision of special public corporations under the jurisdiction of various agencies and ministries should be completed within the current fiscal year, and that the promotion of deregulation and administrative reforms of agencies and ministries under the central government should be carried out in a comprehensive way.

Concerning the revision of the special public corporation system, cabinet members have voiced on various occasions their opposition to the "abolition" or "privatization" plans. Therefore, it is observed that Prime Minister Murayama must have requested the cooperation of Takemura and the other participants in this matter.

Panel Expects Reform To Yield Little Revenue

OW1410131794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0956 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—The government's hopes of securing future sources of revenue through administrative reform are unlikely to be fulfilled in the view of a Finance Ministry advisory panel, ministry officials said Friday [14 October].

At the day's meeting of the committee on the financial system, some members commented it can hardly be expected that administrative reform will produce a sizable amount of revenue sources, the officials said.

Although all the committee members agreed on the need for administrative reform, they expect such reform to focus on deregulation and review of existing organizations, the officials said.

Some members called for active sale of state-owned land as a way to supplement revenues, they said.

Meanwhile, the committee reported on the day to Finance MInister Masayoshi Takemura that issuing debt-covering bonds is inevitable for more than a year to finance planned special tax reductions.

The committee also concluded that the government's plan to redeem such bonds in 20 years, one-third of the usual 60-year redemption term for government bonds, is unavoidable so as not to hand down the burden to the coming generation.

This is because of the need to minimize a consumption tax hike, ease the individual income tax burden and finance social welfare and other outlays for the aging society, the officials said.

No Prospect of Administrative Reform in Sight

OW1710084594 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] It is doubtful that the administrative reform, which Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama in his 30 September policy speech characterized as a "task this cabinet must make every effort on," will be realized. Regarding the main task of reviewing special status public corporations [tokushu hojin], bureaucrats are expressing their "opposition to abolition and privatization." The government is facing the bureaucratic "wall." The ruling parties' project team for the promotion of administrative reform plans to concertize matters that have the potential of being realized. However, the project team's plan is tinged with an intention to make immediate results. There is no sign of "the government trying to downsize and reform itself."

Opposition From Bureaucrats

"You are free to debate administrative reform. However, the existence of government corporations is absolutely necessary."

At 14 October upper house budget committee meeting, Chimpei Nozue (member of New Ryokufu Kai, composed of Shinseito and other parties) asked a question regarding abolition of two special status corporations—the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation and Japan Raw Silk and Sugar Price Stabilization Agency. In response, Taichiro Okawara, minister of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, clearly denied that there were no plans to abolish them. Construction Minister Koken Nosaka also commented on privatizing the Japan Highway Public Corporation, saying: "If it becomes a private organization, the corporation's investments will be limited to projects in major cities. There is a possibility that the corporation's privatization may not be linked to balanced development of national land."

On reviewing public corporations, the ruling parties' administrative reform project team sent out questionnaires to officials of the appropriate offices. In response, the official only pointed out the review's demerits. The ministers at Diet interpellations were acting as spokesmen for the bureaucrats.

Lukewarm Proposal

Over the administrative reform issue, Koichi Kato—chairman of the ruling parties' Policy Coordination Council and a member of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]—calls the method of realizing plans that can be concretized first the "lead method."

Such plans are 1) the personnel exchange plan, designed to give central government ministry and agency officials a chance to work for other ministries and agencies before they become section chiefs, to redress bureaucratic sectionalism; 2) not to fill vacancies at public corporations; and 3) reduce the number of public servants before the scheduled date.

However, the personnel promotion plan is already incorporated in the National Personnel Authority's [NPA] 1993 and 1994 recommendations. Moreover, according to the NPA, 57 percent of NPA officials, who were promoted to the section chief level between the fiscal 1992 and 1993 period, have worked at other ministries, agencies, or diplomatic establishments abroad. A senior Management and Coordination Agency official, who is in charge of promoting administrative reform, said: "I wish the government would make bolder proposals."

The three ruling parties recently asked the government to give local autonomies across the nation guidance in mapping out outlines for administrative reform. This is what the Ministry of Home Affairs [MHF] had explained to the administrative reform team as a MHF plan. The ruling parties cannot help avoid the criticism that they called for governmental guidance as if it were their own proposal.

Financial Circles Disappointed

Over the issue of forming a plan to ease regulations, Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations [Keidanren], visited Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi on 13 October and asked him to form a working group of scholars and business leaders from the private sector. However, Igarashi merely answered: "We would like to map out a rough plan for it before the end of this year, but we do not have enough time left."

The fact is that the Cabinet Councilors' Office on Internal Affairs and the Management and Coordination Agency's Administrative Management Bureau jointly sent to each ministry and agency a document entitled, "Formation of a Plan To Ease Regulations" on 6 October, or a week before Toyoda visited Igarashi. The document calls for the need to map out a plan without forming a working group. Nothing could have been done about the plan.

There is a movement within the ruling parties to seek the easing of regulations by adopting Keidanren's intention as well. However, a Keidanren official said: "In the end, the government officials want to work behind closed doors." It seems that Keidanren is disappointed with the government.

MITI Official Concerned Over Yen's Renewed Strength

OW1710072794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—A senior official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) voiced concern Monday [17 October] over the yen's renewed strength against the dollar.

"I am quite concerned about the latest yen surge," MITI Vice Minister Hideaki Kumano told a news conference. The Japanese economy has just begun to show a sign of recovery," kumano said. "I hope the dollar will swing up against the yen."

Kumano said he thinks dollar selling by hedge funds has been partly responsible for the yen's strength Monday.

The dollar ended at 97.97 yen in Tokyo, down from 98.87 yen at Friday's finish. It hovered around 98 yen in Monday's trading. The U.S. currency briefly dropped to the lower half of 97 yen earlier in the day.

Bank Official Interviewed on Effect of Yen Surge

OW1710095394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—The yen's surge on the foreign exchange market is forcing structural changes in the Japanese economy, according to the head of the research division at the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Most Japanese manufacturing companies, for example, are moving to curb domestic capital spending in the face of the yen's appreciation beyond the level of 100 yen to the dollar, said Susumu Taketomi, managing director and director of the research department at the nation's top long-term credit bank.

Taketomi, in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said, "semiconductor and other industries are actively investing but do not have enough power to boost capital spending as a whole."

Japanese companies are likely to remain cautious regarding capital spending, since they already have excess production equipment, Taketomi said.

"The Japanese economy is in an early stage of recovery but its future depends on foreign exchange market trends," Taketomi said, warning that a further appreciation of the yen could change the scenario for economic recovery.

As signs of initial economic recovery, Taketomi noted that Japanese exports have been rising from year-earlier levels since early this year, due in part to economic growth in the United States, Europe and other Asian countries.

He said automobile and other manufacturing industries have been operating at about 70 percent of their capacity, managing to get out of the worst business slump.

At the same time, he said, consumer spending is recovering, thanks to the "price busting" by discounters and increased consumer purchasing power.

Meanwhile, subcontractors for big companies will face harder times in the years ahead, taking the brunt of their restructuring efforts, Taketomi said. Smaller companies must be ready to relocate their production operations to Southeast Asia and other regions, he said.

Trade Surplus Declines 4.6 Percent in Sep

OW1710072594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0653 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan's customs-cleared merchandise trade surplus in September fell 4.6 percent from a year before to 11.94 billion dollars, the Finance Ministry said Monday [17 October] in a preliminary report. Exports in the month rose 8.2 percent to 36.09 billion dollars and imports gained 16.0 percent to 24.15 billion dollars.

The politically sensitive trade surplus with the United States came to 5.89 billion dollars in September, up 2.3 percent from a year earlier.

The ministry also reported the nation's trade surplus in the April-September period decreased 0.7 percent from the corresponding period last year to 59.38 billion dollars. Exports in the first half of fiscal 1994 rose 8.3 percent from a year before to 196.64 billion dollars, while imports grew 12.7 percent to 137.26 billion dollars.

Government Urged To Review Corporate Tax

OW1710043094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—The Japanese business community on Monday [17 October] urged the government to review corporate tax systems as a way to foster new businesses, government officials said.

Corporate tax in Japan is higher than in other major industrialized countries, Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), was quoted as saying in a breakfast meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and other trade ministry leaders.

Hayami said the association appreciates the latest tax reform plan because it is intended to rectify the large imbalance between direct and indirect taxation in Japan, the officials said. But he said it is regrettable that the plan did not touch on the current corporate taxation system, the officials said. The reform of the corporate tax system is necessary to help promote the creation of new businesses in Japan, Hayami said.

Hashimoto supported Hayami's view, saying, "we feel sorry for the tax reform's failure to address these issues," according to the officials.

"The tax reform plan paid too much attention to income tax cuts and how to finance the step," Hashimoto was quoted as saying.

Hashimoto was also quoted as stressing the need to modify Japan's over-the-counter stock market as part of efforts to facilitate corporate fund procurement for creation of new businesses.

On price gaps between Japan and abroad, Hashimoto said his ministry will tackle the issue seriously, underscoring the importance not only of monitoring the price trend for consumer goods but also that for intermediate goods.

On Japan-U.S. Trade talks, Hayami proposed the solution of bilateral trade disputes under a multilateral framework, the officials said.

Hayami also said the private sector will play a certain role in helping to settle trade issues.

Hashimoto renewed the government's position of not intervening in trade matters beyond government control.

Keidanren Chairman on Politics, Economics

OW1410142494 Tokyo AERA in Japanese 17 Oct 94 pp 74-75

[Interview with Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations—Keidanren, and of Toyota Motor Corporation, by AERA editorial staff member Ichiro Saito; date and place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Saito] How should the world of business associate with politics? There is a call for new guidelines.

[Toyoda] Whatever happened to political reform? The bill on the partitioning of electoral districts is still floating around, but that is the first thing that has to be resolved. Despite criticisms of the intimate relationship among government, bureaucracy, and industry, or the ironclad triangle, we would like to continue the positive aspects of the close-knit cooperation. However, the relationship, including the process of formulating policy, must be as aboveboard and fair as possible.

[Saito] Money is at the heart of the controversy. Will business call a halt to political contributions? It is bribery if you seek some political decisions in return for a contribution; if you do not, you will be targeted in a representive suit by stockholders for breach of trust.

[Toyoda] Last September, the Keidanren, under Chairman Gaishi Hiraiwa, determined to halt any mediation in political contributions. I will not reverse this trend. The very issue of political contributions is under review by the new Committee on Politics and Business Establishments which was formed just this May, and its conclusions are expected by the end of October. We visited Europe and the United States, and learned that all European nations allow business contributions to political funds.

[Saito] The Keidanren method of assigning each business [a contribution amount] and having [the funds] handed to political parties through the Kokumin Seiji Kyokai [National Political Conference] has been termed clean. Taking the "not guilty" verdict passed on former Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami as a good example, it has been pointed out that those cases—in which even if those who make regular donations but pretend to be clean should resort to the exercise of the power of influence at critical moments, they would not be convicted by the judicial authorities—are tantamount to "structural corruption."

[Toyoda] The most recent political reforms instated public funding for political parties. However, contributions by business to political parties are to be reviewed within five years, and will therefore continue for the time being. In the future, I believe it best that public assistance and private contributions be used for funding. But at this stage, (Keidanren) can only say the issue is still being examined, including the possibility of abolishing business contributions. The confrontation between political systems has disappeared, and the situation has changed completely. Therefore, the tradition of making contributions (to parties such as the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]) in the name of defending capitalism is now history. Looking at today's political scene, political parties are born one day and gone the next, making it difficult for us to determine how we should work with them.

(Some of the influential members of the business world have called on the Keidanren to reformulate the overall rules, but Chairman Toyoda has absolutely no interest in such a thing, according to his close aides.)

[Saito] I would like to ask next about your economic policies for the immediate future. Japan's trade and current accounts surplus has given rise to those who advocate export controls and self-imposed ceilings on exports. In this connection, the yen has continued to climb, and immediately following your assumption of office, you stated that "a rate of about 110 yen to the dollar is desirable," a statement which was criticized as inappropriate for the head of [Japan's] greatest export industry.

[Toyoda] The argument that the high yen leads to increased imports and restricted exports is that of the scholar; the actual results have always been the opposite. Open markets are a policy we must never abandon, for it is this very policy that allowed Japan its post war development. It is a policy which must not be forgotten if Japan, a nation devoid of resources, is to survive.

[Saito] However, the reality is that Japan's surplus has not decreased, and international friction has continued unabated.

[Toyoda] I doubt there is a need to have a balance between two nations, but long-term imbalance is not good. We are considering that point. As a countermeasure, Japan should increase imports. For this purpose, we absolutely must ease regulations. The problem is that there are in excess of 10,000 items which require permits and licenses. While we have no real import duties, there are still a of multitude "invisible barriers."

[Saito] Specifically?

[Toyoda] Since the Maekawa Report and up until the Hiraiwa Commission last year, all possible (reform proposals recommended by the business world) have been presented. The Hosokawa administration grappled with the issue saying, "the point is to get it done," but due to the successive rapid changeovers in government, the work has not taken off. The government has yet to establish an administrative reform committee to supervise implementation of reform. I am further calling for the creation of a working committee under the government's administrative reform headquarters to focus on the easing of regulations, and to provide a forum for private sector participation. Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama vowed in his policy speech that he would "work on administrative reform." We are looking forward to this and expect to exert our every effort to this end.

(He did not go into specifics. According to the public relations officer who sat in on the interview, the chairman shows a pronounced eagerness towards the liberalization of petroleum product imports and for the abolition of the automobile safety inspections.)

[Saito] In reviewing Japan's post-war economic history, we see that the export industries have made efforts to earn foreign currencies despite occasional criticism. As its driving force, young workers were procured from rural areas through "employment trains." In the process, with the disparity in Diet representation, the political system came to favor the rural landowners, formalizing a system which allowed the [political] bosses to absorb all profits like black holes. This was seen in all fields of industry, from agriculture on. What are your thoughts on this?

[Toyoda] It shows itself in the difference between domestic and overseas prices. That is why we are calling for a easing of regulations.

[Saito] A question on the future of automotive civilization. Has the automobile not reached its apex as a mode of transportation? There needs to be more focus on railways and airports. Should funds for road infrastructure be curtailed in budget allocations?

[Toyoda] For a better, more affluent world, each of these three modes must be enhanced. However, I do believe air transport needs to be improved. There were no airplanes in the Meiji era but there were harbors and ports. (This continues to be reflected in the current policies that, in reality, fix the share of budget allocations each category receives.) This shows that the government policy allowing such sectarian budget allocations is ridiculous; this must somehow be dealt with.

Government To Change Test Rules on Electronics

OW1410131294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—The Trade Ministry will commission private institutes to conduct voluntary safety tests on consumer electronics products such as microwave ovens and television sets in the coming years, ministry officials said Friday [14 October]. The plan emerged from discussions held Friday by an advisory panel for the Natural Resources and Energy Agency under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), the officials said. Under the plan, the number of home electronics products subject to compulsory safety tests will be sharply reduced, they said.

The scheme comes in response to international complaints that allegedly complicated safety test requirements constitute trade barriers. MITI will soon hold talks on testing procedures with manufacturers and distributors of electronics products, the officials said.

The first government-commissioned institute to test the products is expected to launch operations by next March.

Under present law, safety tests by government-designated institutes are required on 282 product items that are considered possible safety hazards before production begins.

Beginning in fiscal 1995, 100 items, including microwave ovens and television sets, will be removed from the list of items subject to compulsory tests, the officials said. Manufacturers will be free to receive voluntary tests, however.

Panel Studies Derivatives, Risk Management

OW1410131894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—An advisory body to the finance minister launched a study Friday [14 October] on the future role of financial institutions, focusing on risk management in light of growing trading in derivatives, Finance Ministry officials said.

The mainstay business of financial institutions has in recent years shifted from the traditional indirect financing through deposits and loans to risk management of securities and derivatives, the officials said.

Some members of the subcommittee called on financial institutions to share risks with corporations through project financing, they said.

The banking industry was urged, among other things, to provide financial advice to companies, foster new businesses, strengthen asset management and further diversify, they said.

The subcommittee will hold its next meeting on Nov. 8 and invite personnel from bankers trust of the United States and the Bank of Tokyo to discuss their views with the panel, they said.

After holding semimonthly study rounds, the panel is expected to make recommendations by next May or June, they said.

Ministry 'Sources' Predict Budget Shrinkage

OW1710082694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO—Japan's general-account outlays may fall in the next fiscal year for the first time in 40 years owing to dim prospects for state revenues, Finance Ministry sources said Monday [17 October]. The sources said general-account spending in fiscal 1995 could fall short of the 73.08 trillion yen initially set aside for the fiscal 1994 general-account budget.

They cited shaky prospects for state revenues because sluggish growth in tax revenues is making it necessary to hold down government spending substantially.

It will be the first time since fiscal 1955 that general-account spending will fall below the year-earlier level.

Budgetary requests submitted by government ministries and agencies totaled 76.57 trillion yen for fiscal 1995, but a private think tank puts national revenues at about 71 trillion yen, including more than 50 trillion yen in tax revenues.

The Finance Ministry intends to tap nontax revenues and to halt a mandatory sinking funds program to repay outstanding state debts so as to make up for the gap, but the sources acknowledged that they would not be enough. They said it would be possible that fiscal 1995 general-account spending will fall short of the fiscal 1994 level unless debt- financing bonds are issued to secure revenues.

Bill for New Staple Food Control Act Discussed

OW1710034394 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 5

[FBIS Translated Text] On 14 October, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries [MAFF] drew up a bill for a new staple food control act, which will replace the current Staple Food Control Act [SFCA]. The SFCA, written in Katakana and enacted in 1942, was rewritten for the first time in 50 years. The new law will no longer contain such words as "control" or "regulation." However, the new law is nothing short of an entire picture of a new rice control system. The method of concrete application will depend mainly on ministerial orders and regulations, which will be determined in the future. It seems that the Food Agency will continue to have the decisive power of determining the future of rice trade.

The New Law Can Be Interpreted in Many Ways

Several senior officials, who were members of the Food Agency until recently, said: "The new law can be interpreted in any way. It was skillfully mapped out." The issue of new companies making inroads into the area of rice distribution was a focal point during the process of reform. The bill is designed to suggest the possibility of easing regulations by changing the current licensing system to a registration system. Major supermarkets have already begun to prepare to make inroads into the distribution market. However, applicants' qualifications, including their capital and experiences, will be scaled not by laws, but by the yardstick of the Food Agency. According to the same senior officials, "The registration system will become a licensing system if strict control is applied. It could become a free system, which allows everybody to become a rice distributor, depending on how it is applied." The bill approves distribution of rice through a nongovernment distribution system. But, it obliges farmers to report quantities of rice to the Food Agency when they want to sell rice through a nongovernment distribution system.

The agency said that the government's rice prices would "reflect the trend of supply-and-demand" and would be determined in accordance with the Agricultural Council's (advisory organization to the prime minister) report, which calls for an introduction of market principles. However, the report also says that "reproduction [saiseisan] of rice will be secured." This leaves room for the possibility of guaranteeing farmers' production cost. Market prices will be used merely as "reference prices" and the Rice Price Deliberative Council will be entrusted with the task of determining the final rice prices. Reportedly, it is "up to future discussions" whether or not political negotiations will be involved in the process of determining rice prices, (according to a senior official of the Food Agency).

Words "Report," "Approval" Incorporated Here and There

As the approval system was changed to a registration system, government-controlled rice is called "rice sold through planned distribution." Similarly, mandatory reduction of rice paddy acreage is called "voluntary acreage reduction" and designation of distribution routes becomes "diversification of distributors." But government interventions in the form of prescribing the need for reports, approvals, and coordination are seen here and there.

"The agricultural cooperatives are complaining. You have to talk to them right away and make a fresh start." Dietmen, who are members of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] and represent the interests of the agricultural sector, yelled at a senior official of the Food Agency during a meeting held in October between the government and the ruling coalition parties for preparation of the new bill. The meeting was often interrupted. Arguments at the meeting went in circles. After such arguments, both sides agreed to keep "1.5 million tons of rice or more" in reserve. But this figure, after all, was not specified in the bill. It is possible that the figure may be changed in the future.

Branches of New System Formed

In negotiations with agricultural groups, the Food Agency managed to control its senior officials by using such phrases as the "trend of the public opinion" and "flow of the time." It is certain that the same agency is trying to change the current system. But, the Food Agency satisfactorily played the role of referee during the process of reform.

It can be said that the bill "gave branches to the new system," (according to a senior MAFF official). The future task is what kind of "leaves" the government will put on the branches. It seems that the bill gives the government more chances of exercising its power than the current law, which has strong controlling power.

North Korea

100-Day Memorial Service Held for Kim Il-song

SK1610135994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 16 Oct 94

["National Hundredth Day Memorial Service for President Kim Il-song Held"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—A national memorial service for the great leader President Kim Il-song was solemnly held here today on the lapse of one hundred days after his death.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, was present at the memorial service together with leading party and state officials.

The compound of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, the place of the service, was crowded with workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and other people who gathered with unbounded reverence for President Kim Il-song.

The service was addressed by Secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party [WPK] of Korea Kim Ki-nam on behalf of the WPK; Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA] Choe Kwang on behalf of the KPA; Chairman of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party Kim Pyong-sik on behalf of his party; Chairperson of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party Yu Mi-yong on behalf of her party and Chairman of the C.C., the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Choe Yong-hae on behalf of the youth and students.

Kim Chong-il, Other Leaders Attend

SK1710023794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A central memorial service on the 100th day after the passing away of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was solemnly held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], was present at the memorial service along with leading party and state cadres.

On 16 October, the central memorial service on the 100th day after the passing away of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall where the funeral service for the great leader had been held. [passage omitted]

The great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and supreme commander of the KPA, appeared at the memorial service.

Present at the service were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, and Kim Yong-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents of the DPRK; DPRK Vice President Kim Yong-sik, chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the KPA; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, and Han Song-yong, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; widowed lady Kim Song-ae; Comrade Kim Chol-man, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Choe Yong-nim and Hong Song-nam, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Hong Sok-hyong, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Comrades Yi Ul-sol, Paek Hak-nim, Kim Pong-yul, Kim Kwang-chin, and Kim Ik-hyon, vice marshals of the KPA; Comrades Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kuk-tae, Hwang Chang-yop, Kim Chung-nin, So Kwan-hui, and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Hwan, Kim Pok-sin, Kim Chang-chu, Kim Yun-hyok, Chang Chol, and Kong Chin-tae, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, chairman of Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Commission of the Central People's Committee; Yu Mi-yong, chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee; other members and candidate members of the WPK Central Committee in Pyongyang; deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly; responsible functionaries of the party, power organs, administrative and economic organs, and social organizations; functionaries of the sectors of science, education, culture, and arts; anti-Japanese fighters; generals of the KPA; the bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs; and heroes and labor innovators. [passage omitted]

More Officials Attend Ceremony

SK1610083394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 16 Oct 94

["Wreaths Laid Before Statue of President Kim Il-song"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—Wreaths were laid before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang today on the one hundredth day after his death.

A wreath sent by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, was lying before the statue of President Kim Il-song.

Present at the wreath-laying were member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u; Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san; and Vice- presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-chu, who are Politburo members of the C.C. [Central Committee], the WPK; Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and Vice-president of the DPRK Kim Pyong-sik and other party and government cadres, leading officials of party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, central organs and public organisations, anti- Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, generals and soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, public security men, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, working people and youth and students.

Present there were chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Han Tok-su and overseas Koreans staying in socialist homeland, chief of the Pyongyang mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) Yi Chong-sang, delegate of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) Choe Chong-nam, diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang and foreign guests.

The chief of the guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army made a report towards the statue of President Kim Il-song.

Then the band struck up the national anthem and played the dirge while wreaths from the C.C., the WPK, the Central Military Commission of the WPK, the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the Administration Council, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Public Security, units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, the joint organisation of the Korean Children's Union, political parties, public organisations, central organs, etc., were laid before the statue of the respected leader.

Wreaths were laid in the name of the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang, the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, Hanminjon, Hanchongnyon, regional headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification.

The participants paid silent tribute to the memory of President Kim Il-song who devoted his whole life to the cause of independence of the popular masses and conducted tireless and energetic activities for the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people, the reunification of the country and global independence till the last moments of his life.

They renewed their faith and will to defend and glorify our- style socialism and carry forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by President Kim Il-song, under the leadership of General Kim Chong-il, the great leader. (endall) 160810 kw/scally/KCNA1601/kw 16/0833

O Chin-u Attends Wreath Ceremony

SK1610034094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0231 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] On the 100th day of the passing of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, wreaths were laid this morning before the fatherly leader's statue at Mansu Hill by cadres of the party and government, soldiers of the People's Army, working people, students, and school children. You will hear a recorded report on the wreath-laying ceremony. [passage omitted]

Present at the ceremony were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Pak Song-chol, and Comrade Kim Yong-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Vice President Kim Pyong-sik, chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; Comrade Kye Ung-tae and Comrade Han Song-yong, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chol-man, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Choe Yong-nim and Comrade Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Hong Sok-hyong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Kim Pong-yul, Kim Kwang-chin, and Kim Ik-hyon, vice marshals of the KPA; Comrades Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kuk-tae, Hwang Chang-yop, Kim Chung-nin, So Kwan-hui, and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Hwan, Kim Pok-sin, Kim Yun-hyok, Chang Chol, and Kong Chin-tae, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee [CPC]; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, chairman of the Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee of Pyongyang; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Commission of the CPC; and Yu Mi-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

Also present were Han Tok-su and Kwon Sun-hui, chairman and vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; Choe Chong-nam, codirector the Secretariat of Pomchonghangnyon [the National Alliance for Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification], who is a representative of Hanchongnyon [the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils]; and Yi Chong-sang, a representative of the Pyongyang mission of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF]. [passage omitted]

Leaders on Loyalty to Kim Chong-il

SK1610132094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1151 GMT 16 Oct 94

["Loyalty to Leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il Vowed at National Memorial Service"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—At the national memorial service held here today on the lapse of one hundred days after the death of the great leader President Kim Il- song, the speakers pledged loyalty to the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche started and led by President Kim Il-song.

Addressing the service on behalf of the Workers' Party of Korea, secretary of its Central Committee Kim Ki-nam said:

"The entire people are invariably advancing with fortitude along the road chosen by themselves, united in one mind around the party, on the most solid and stable political foundation. It is entirely because the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is confidently leading the revolution to victory at its helm, standing at their head.

"Since there is the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is unfailingly faithful to the idea and cause of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has extraordinary and tested leadership ability and deeply loves and respects the people, Comrade Kim Il-song will be alive forever in our hearts and his cause will uninterruptedly be advanced in any storm and successfully be accomplished. This is the unshakable faith and pride of our people."

Stressing that it is the noblest duty of our party and people for the times and history to glorify the immortal revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through all ages and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started and led by him, Kim Ki-nam said:

"The whole party, all the people and the entire Army must remain faithful to the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces."

Chief of the General Staff Choe Kwang, speaking on behalf of the Korean People's Army [KPA], said:

"Whatever wind may blow and whatever situation be created, our People's Army will remain true to the behests of the fatherly leader that it should be faithful to the leadership of respected General Kim Chong-il, united in one mind around him, and always glorify the tradition of loyalty to the leader in this course."

He, representing the unanimous resolution of the entire KPA [Korean People's Army] officers and men, solemnly pledged that the Korean People's Army would become rifles and bombs defending on the forefront respected Supreme Commander General Kim Chong-il with their lives and fulfil their noble mission and duty as the main force in the accomplishment of the cause of Korean revolution.

'More Than 100,000' Attend

SK1710042694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—A national memorial service for the great leader President Kim Il-song was solemnly held here today on the lapse of one hundred days after his death.

The compound of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, the place of the memorial service, was crowded with more than 100,000 people of all strata including workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals who gethered there with unbounded reverence for President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, was present at the memorial service.

A portrait of President Kim Il-song was put up in the service place.

Set up there were slogan boards reading "Long Live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!", "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will always be with us", "May the great revolutionary exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song shine forever!", "Let us arm ourselves more firmly with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Let us accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader!"

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people, appeared in the service place.

Coming out there were also O Chin u, presidium member of the Political Bureau of the C.C.[Central Committee], The Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-chu, Politburo members of the C.C., the WPK and vice-presidents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Pyong-sik, vice-president of the DPRK who is chairman of the C.C., The Korean Social Democratic Party; and other leading party and state officials, and chief officials of party and power bodies and working people's organizations.

The band struck up the national anthem when the memorial service was declared open.

Then the participants observed a moment's silence to honor the memory of the respected leader President Kim Il-song while the band played the music of silent tribute.

The memorial service was addressed by secretary of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Ki-nam on behalf of the WPK, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army Choe Kwang on behalf of the KPA, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party Kim Pyong-sik on behalf of his party, chairperson of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party Yu Mi-yong on behalf of her party and chairman of the C.C., the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Choe Yong-he on behalf of the youth and students.

The memorial service closed with the playing of the internationale.

Kim Ki-nam Addresses Rally

SK1710073494 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1110 GMT 16 Oct 94

[Speech by Kim Ki-nam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, WPK, at the national memorial rally on the 100th day after Kim Il-song's death at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 16 October—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrades and Pyongyang citizens: Before we realized it, 100 days had passed since all the people across the country bade farewell to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, in their greatest grief and lamentation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who was always with the people and led the revolution to the road of success, passed away. His heart stopped beating so suddenly. This was the greatest misfortune ever seen in the history of our nation and the biggest loss for our party and people.

With deep reverence and irresistible yearning getting deeper as time passes for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have gathered in this historic place where we bade, with deep sadness, a final farewell to the fatherly leader 100 days ago.

Under the authorization of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, I will deliver a speech in this place where a central memorial rally is solemnly held on the 100th day after the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the history of one nation and one country, 100 days, which are nothing but an instant, can be said to be a small fragment of time. However, the last 100 days have been days in which indelible vestiges of sorrows and everlasting shock were deeply inscribed on every person's heart. No matter how many years may have slipped past nor how many times mountains and rivers may have changed, the past 100 days have shown that Comrade Kim Il-song and our people are an unbreakable harmonious whole.

During the period ranging from the moment our people heard the great shocking news of the parting of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the present, the entire country has spent time, mourning and expressing condolences on the death of the fatherly leader with bitterest sorrows and yearning, which are growing as the days go by.

All party members, working people, officers and men of the People's Army, men and women, and young and old continued mourning him everywhere in the country, even after the end of the national mourning period, as mourners [sangju].

Unable to forget the fatherly leader, the people visited the statues of the respected and beloved leader standing on the Mansudae Hill and other places and the revolutionary sites in an endless stream, shedding tears of condolences and renewing a resolution of loyalty.

With feelings of deep reverence, all the people, who admire and yearn for the great leader with bitterest sorrows, laid wreaths and held a solemn ceremony before the leader's statues upon the lapse of one month and two months since the death of the fatherly leader.

Indeed, the virtues of the single-hearted loyalty and filial piety that were expressed among our people were an expression of the purest and noblest ideological feelings that can be found only among the people who are firmly united with their leader ideologically, volitionally, morally, and with a sense of obligation. The virtues of single-hearted loyalty and filial piety are also a beautiful manifestation of the noble revolutionary morality which has never been witnessed in history nor in any other country.

In the days during which our people expressed deep condolences over the respected and beloved leader's death with the greatest sorrow, the people of all walks of life in South Korea and compatriots overseas, as well, conducted various forms of mourning activities with sincerity, unable to repress their sorrow at having lost the nation's father.

The struggle for condolences by the South Korean people, including young students and opposition figures, who conducted mourning activities by establishing joint memorial altars and various mourning facilities even amid the enemies' frantic, fascist repression, continued in many areas in South Korea. On the occasion of the great national funeral, unprecedented in the history of our nation, overseas organizations and compatriots, including the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan [Chongnyon], sent telegrams of condolences and wreaths and held mourning functions with the feelings of sharing sorrow with the people in the fatherland. Many condolence delegations and mourners from overseas compatriots came to the fatherland despite the long journey, and visited the coffin and statue of the great leader and expressed deep sorrow with the deepest feeling of reverence.

The death of Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the great teacher and excellent leader of the international working class and progressive mankind, was a great misfortune of our century suffered by mankind and caused great shock and sorrow to the world. Various countries in the world, including the fraternal countries which have struggled together in the past, shoulder to shoulder, on the single road of the revolution, conducted mourning functions with sincerity, transcending established practices and forms. State leaders and prominent social activists in these countries sent condolence messages and wreaths. Thus, the entire world shared the sorrow with our people, regardless of whether they had diplomatic relations with our country or not, transcending the differences in systems and political views.

We extend sincere thanks to our friendly countries and friends in the world for the fact that they gave strength to us, sharing our sorrow, when our people were spending days in deepest sorrow. We will never forget this.

The past several months during which all of our people, all the nation, and the people of the world mourned with deep sorrow the death of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were the days when our people keenly felt deep in their hearts how great and respectful their leader was and how precious their leader was.

As the old saying, that one can more properly realize the size of one's blessing only after one has lost it, indicates, our people who have lost the great leader have come to more clearly realize today how valuable and great their good fortune of enjoying the blessing of the leader, which is the greatest blessing of all the blessings in the world, was.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great benefactor and a lodestar of the nation who bestowed upon our people everything they had aspired to for centuries and dreamed of for generations—such as the country's independence, the nation's dignity, the fatherland's prosperity, and the people's happiness.

The great leader, who set up a paradise of socialism where our people's independent and creative life fully blooms, was the father of our great socialist family who took care of every home throughout the country and the life of those who had affection for this land, and made their life bloom and cultivated their happiness.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only provided endless happiness and glory to our people in the past and present, but also founded the immortal chuche idea and built the great chuche-type party, the independent and dignified state, and the invincible Armed Forces under the banner of the chuche idea. By so doing, he passed down a powerful weapon and a rock-firm foundation as an eternal heritage with which our revolution can be ever victorious and our nation can prosper generation after generation.

Truly, the whole life of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was the life of the greatest man, peerless hero, and great leader who performed the most brilliant exploits in the 20th century. Having the idea of "Believing in the people as in heaven" as his lifetime motto, he devoted his tireless energies and unremitting efforts to the freedom and happiness of the people, the dignity of the nation and the prosperity of the country, the reunification of the country, and the human cause of independence, going through storm and stress on the thorny path of the revolution.

Upholding the greatest and outstanding man in the world such as the leader, our people came to enjoy all blessings under the bosom of the leader. For this, our people cannot for once forget the fatherly leader's immortal achievements and heavenly benevolence. Likewise, they have spent days and nights amid deepening and surmounting longing and admiration for him, their hearts burning with the single mind to uphold and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the eternal leader.

Amid greatest sorrows of having lost the father of the nation, our people's tears, which saturated the entire land while cherishing the memory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are not just the tears of sorrow.

The last 100 days were the days of making a surge in which all the people did not yield and determinedly stood out with burning oath and new grit, overcoming their bitterest grief as if the sky fell and the earth cleaved.

Our people have come to have iron-clad faith and will on how fortunate it is that Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, who is boundlessly faithful to the leader [suryong] who pioneered the revolution for the first time, and who most brilliantly embodies the leader's ideas and leadership by sharing the same feelings and same heart with the people, is standing at the van of the party and the revolution. We also more deeply cherish the firm faith and will that with his leadership, the future of our revolution is endlessly bright.

Even amid unbearably bitter sorrow, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il overcame indescribable pains of loss with his unswerving will. He is leading without deviation the whole party, all the people and the entire Army to succession and accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause, to which the respected leader dedicated his whole life.

Always emphasizing that there is no greater nor more excellent people than our people, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il absolutely respects the people, and achieves their aspirations and wishes. Deeply understanding the keen sense of admiration of the fatherly leader, which is overflowing in the hearts of all the people, and their unswerving loyalty to uphold the revolutionary cause of the leader [suryongnimui] to the end, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward slogans of faith, "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is with us forever" and "Let us more thoroughly arm ourselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas!" Thus, he expounded the banner of struggle—the banner of victory—before the road of our party and our people who rose in the new historic advance march.

These revolutionary slogans reflected our party's rock-firm will and our people's unanimous wish to highly uphold the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader [suryong] of our revolution forever and to advance by permanently assuming only the ideas illuminated with the name of the great leader as our party's guiding ideology. These revolutionary slogans impressively illustrate the most sincere position and attitude which the party of the working class and communists should maintain in inheriting and accomplishing the cause of the leader [suryong] who pioneered the road of revolution for the first time.

Our party proposed and initiated the work to build the monument commemorating the founding of the party—another great historic monument in our era—in order to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea]. Our party also organized various works to meet the people's wish to deeply cherish again and again the fatherly leader's benevolent image and vision of his energetic revolutionary activities. In addition, the cores of the party and government went out to the units that have historic landmarks of the respected leader's on-the-spot guidance. They comprehended the mode of his on-the-spot guidance, and met with and encouraged the people there. All this reflects our people's noble intention to glorify generation after generation the immortal lofty leadership achievements made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to strengthen and develop our party into Comrade Kim il-song's party forever and our nation into Comrade Kim Il-song's state forever.

In our country, all works have been subordinated to and pushed for on the road of upholding the great leader's lifetime will, irrespective of practices which have been solidified in international political society, and irrespective of the people's preconceived ideas. Through this fact, our people are keenly aware of the sense of most sincere loyalty cherished by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and his spirit of absolutely respecting the people. Thus, our sense of trust in and admiration of our leader [yongdoja] has been further deepened.

Even amid the situation in which the circumstances of our revolution are still complex and a number of important internal and external matters are raised before the nation, all the people are resolutely invariably advancing along the road we chose with single-hearted unity with the party based on a most solid and stabilized political foundation. This is totally attributable to the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, standing at our van, is confidently leading us to victory by firmly grasping the steering gear of the revolution.

Indeed, because there is the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is infinitely loyal to the leader's [suryong] ideology and cause, who possesses extraordinary and tested leadership ability, and who infinitely loves and respects the people, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is alive eternally in our hearts and his cause will be constantly advanced and brilliantly consummated. This is precisely the faith and dignity which fill the hearts of our people today.

Today, we are faced with the noble and responsible task to effect a new turn in the revolution and construction by brilliantly carrying out the solemn oath sworn before the bier of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the days of condolences.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Upholding the great leader [suryong] with loyalty, purely inheriting the leader's [suryong] cause, and consummating it to the end is precisely the unanimous feeling of our party and people and their firm and invariable revolutionary will.

Glorifying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal achievements forever and consummating his chuche revolutionary cause to the end is the most sacred duty that our party and people have had in the time and history. The entire party, all the people, and the entire Army should vigorously rise up with new determination and fighting spirit and normalize all tasks and life, thus, accelerating the general march of socialism. Herein lies the way of faithfully following the respected and beloved leader's lifetime will and brilliantly consummating the leader's revolutionary cause.

We should eliminate the great multilayered sorrow and bitter grievance we had in the past mourning period with a strong will and, thus, should accelerate a new march in all fronts of socialist construction with thousand fold strength and courage. Thus, we should achieve national reunification at the earliest possible date and actively push ahead with the cause of making the entire world independent.

To successfully carry out this difficult and broad task facing us, it is imperative for the entire party, all the people, and the entire Army to highly uphold the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme commander of the revolutionary Armed Forces. Comrade Kim Chong-il who has both literary and military accomplishments and who is complete with loyalty and filial piety, is the excellent leader [yongdoja] of our party and people who is leading without faltering our revolutionary cause in conformity with the respected and beloved leader's ideology and intention, while taking it as his lifetime task to inherit and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause. He is also the destiny and future of our fatherland and nation.

We should firmly establish the leadership system of the party Central Committee with Comrade Kim Chong-il as the center in the entire party, whole nation, and entire Army. We should further strengthen the revolutionary discipline and order under which all sectors and units of the revolution move as one in accordance with the ideology and leadership of the dear comrade leader. The singlehearted unity with the leader [yongdoja] as the center constitutes the core of our party's revolutionary tradition and is a firm guarantee for all of our victories.

All party members and working people should purely inherit the tradition of singlehearted unity achieved in the formative period of the Korean revolution, should more firmly rally as one ideological will around the party Central Committee with Comrade Kim Chong-il as the center, and should vigorously push ahead with the party's cause, that is, the socialist cause, through the might of singlehearted unity.

We should grasp the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, that is, the chuche idea, as the eternal guiding ideology of our revolution; should more thoroughly arm ourselves with the idea, and, thus, should only advance along the single road designated by the chuche idea. We should treasure the great achievements that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song produced, devoting his whole life to the road of the revolution, as the eternal assets of our party, our revolution, and our nation. Thus, we should more brilliantly bring into full bloom and infinitely glorify them.

All party members and working people should consistently implement our party's line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and, in particular, should successfully solve the problems in economic construction that the great leader intended and wished when he was alive so that we can higher exalt superiority of the popular masses-centered socialism of our own style.

All sectors and units of the national economy should vigorously overcome all sorts of difficulties and barriers by displaying higher the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and, thus, should brilliantly implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy. Thus, they should strengthen the might of the self-reliant national economy and improve even more the people's standard of living.

By thoroughly implementing the party's self-defending military line in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation, we should build our People's Army into a matchless, powerful army of one-a-match-for-100 and more firmly build the whole country into a iron-like firm fortress.

Following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lifetime will and achieving national reunification at the earliest possible date is the supreme national, sacred task that should not be delayed. While alive, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took momentous measures to open a new turning point on the road of reunification in a bid to achieve the unanimous desire of all fellow countrymen for national reunification. However, the South Korean civilian rulers, who dashed along the road of fascist repression and betrayal, giving up the primary morality of mankind and cutting the painful hearts of the nation with a knife, have turned North-South relations back again to the original point of antagonism and confrontation, thus creating new grave obstacles to the road of the country's peace and its peaceful reunification.

Their antinational and antireunification crime will not be tolerated and will not escape due punishment. Because of the splittists' maneuvers at home and abroad, the future road toward national reunification is still rough and difficult. However, the will of our party and people to achieve national reunification independently and peacefully is firm and invariable.

Under the banners of the three principles for national reunification and the 10-point program for great unity of the whole nation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we will reunify, without fail, the country in the nineties by way of a confederal system and, thus, will brilliantly bring the respected and beloved leader's lifetime desire into full bloom on the whole land of this country.

Following the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who devoted his all efforts and energy to mankind's progress and peace while alive, we will further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the people of different countries in the world under the ideal of friendship and, thus, will actively contribute to the cause of building a new, peaceful and prosperous independent world devoid of domination and subjugation.

Although the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song passed away, the leader's great revolutionary ideology and his immortal revolutionary achievements will shine generation after generation together with history, and the fatherly leader will be with our people and will live eternally, cherished in the hearts of all of us as the sun.

Let all of us cherish deep in our hearts the slogan of faith, "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is with us forever" and vigorously fight for the consummation of the glorious chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader under the leadership of the ever-victorious Workers Party of Korea.

Choe Kwang Gives Speech

SK1610141094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1138 GMT 16 Oct 94

[Speech by Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, KPA, at the national memorial rally for Kim Il-song on 100th day after his death held at Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 16 October—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrades: It is the 100th day since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom our nation and officers and men of the People's Army upheld as a peerlessly outstanding general and the sun, passed away.

This 100-day period represented days of intense grief, which could not be overcome by anything, to our revolutionaries from the old generation, not to mention the officers and men of the People's Army who advanced along the fierce road of revolution by following the leadership of the great leader [suryong] for a long period of time—more than a half century.

Indeed, loss of the fatherly leader is a great wound of the nation, which will not fade away in only 100 days, but also even after several hundred or several thousand years pass, and is the nation's greatest misfortune in its history.

Because our leader [suryong]—a peerlessly great man—led such an unprecedentedly arduous revolutionary struggle as the Korean revolution, our people could greet the ever-victorious new era, and the first and second generations of our revolution, who wandered from place to place with grief as the people of a ruined nation in the past, could understand the revolution by upholding the fatherly leader and could glorify their lives with worth as genuine revolutionaries.

Our leader achieved the chuche-oriented cause of army building by leading the armed ranks and by breaking through the flames of war for more than 60 years. Thanks to his leadership, today our People's Army has been fostered as the invincible, indomitable, and ever-victorious strong army. It is an example to the world as the army of a young nation that defends the nation's dignity and independence standing against big haughty nations with strength.

Indeed, our fatherly leader was the lodestar of destiny of our nation and people, was a benefactor of happiness and life of all of our people, and was the symbol of all victories of our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Thus, how can the sorrow of our people in losing the fatherly leader fade away, no matter how many years—even trillion years—may elapse?

Officers and men of our People's Army, however, rose like mountains by inspiring their courage even amid unbearably bitter grief for the past 100 days.

Then, where does this great might come from? It comes from the fact that there is Comrade Kim Chong-il, another great leader [widaehan yongdojaisin] who inherited intact an outstanding nature and leadership traits and a lofty virtue cherished by the respected leader [suryong], and who is standing at the van of our party and revolution.

During the early days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we greeted the birth of the dear comrade leader as the birth of a rare great man who came with the spirit and ideal of Mount Paektu. We engraved the slogan: "Hurrah the birth of Paektu, bright star in the deep forest!" Thus, we consolidated faith for the bright future of the Korean revolution.

The history of our revolution for the past scores of years clearly proved as a real fact that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, whom our anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and people upheld as Paektu, bright star at an early date, is another great leader [yongdoja], whom only our nation and people—blessed with the leader [suryong]—greeted. History also proved that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the leader [suryong] of the nation and the world, who can carry to accomplishment the chuche revolutionary cause by upholding the respected leader's [suryong] lifetime will. [uri hyongmyongui chinan susimnyon yoksanun uri hangil hyongmyong tusadulgwa uri inminduri ilchikputo paektu kwangmyongsonguro patturo ollin chinaehanun kimjongil tongjisiyamallo suryongbogul tagonan uri minjokkwa uri inminmani majihan ttohanbunui wideahan yongdojaisimyo kyongaehanun suryongnimui yuhunul pattulgo chuche hyongmyong wiobul kkukkaji wansonghalsu innun minjogui suryong segyeui suryongisiranun kosul omyonhan sasilloso hwakchonghae chuossumnida.]

Even at this moment, the hearts of the officers and men of our People's Army are pulsating with burning determination and will to more firmly uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il loyally with weapons, just as we consolidated our pledge before the bier of the fatherly leader, and to brilliantly carry to accomplishment all the will cherished by the leader [suryong] in his lifetime.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: You, comrades, should render all loyalties to Comrade Kim Chong-il, and should brilliantly carry to accomplishment the socialist cause and the cause of national reunification by upholding his leadership.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, respected supreme commander who is a peerlessly great man and outstanding commander, is the fate of us all and the symbol of victory and honor.

Our People's Army will unite as one around the respected and beloved [kyongaehanun] General Kim Chong- il and will be endlessly faithful to the fatherly leader's will to uphold the general's leadership [changgunnimui yongdo] with loyalty, no matter how difficult the storm may be and no matter how the situation may change. In this course, it will glorify forever the tradition of loyalty for the leader [suryong].

The greatest mission of our People's Army, which is the army of the leader [suryong] and of the party, is to defend with death- defying spirit and with guns the dear comrade leader, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and revolution.

Under the situation in which the imperialist enemies—whom the respected and beloved leader [suryong], anti-imperialist fighter, had resolutely fought throughout his lifetime—remain as they are and in which the enemies of our revolution are running amuck to achieve their ambition for a northward invasion, today it becomes a special issue to faithfully uphold the leadership of the dear comrade leader, the supreme commander of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, with the barrel of a gun.

We should resolutely safeguard the dear comrade leader, the supreme brain of our revolution and the supreme leader [yongdoja] of our party in order to defend and consummate our socialist cause, the chuche revolutionary cause, to the end, and to achieve the cause for the reunification of the fatherland. Herein lies the basic key in brilliantly implementing the great leader's [suryong] feats.

Our People's Army will defend the socialist cause of our own style, which has been ever-victorious, under the leadership of General Kim Chong-il, iron-willed brilliant commander [kangcholui ryongjang], more vigorously grasping the bayonet [chonggum] of the revolution.

By fully demonstrating the honor and invincible might of the army of the leader [suryong] and the party that thoroughly executes, without the slightest deviation, the order of the supreme comrade commander, we will show to the world the glory of our people who, without fail, uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our nation's leader [yongsu] who dressed in marshal uniform [wonsubok charimui] and who is a peerlessly great man.

At this bitter place [pitonghan charieso] where we are holding the memorial service to mark 100th day after the great leader's death, I solemnly pledge that our People's Army will become rifles and bombs to resolutely safeguard General Kim Chong-il, the respected and beloved supreme commander, in the most distant front, and that it will carry out the sacred mission and duty as the main forces for the completion of the Korean revolutionary cause, bearing the unanimous resolution of all officers and men of the People's Army.

Citizens Proclaim Loyalty to Kim Chong-il

SK1610092094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0908 GMT 16 Oct 94

["Korean Working People Vow To Remain True to Behests of President Kim Il-song"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—Korean working people are renewing their resolution to remain loyal to the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, true to the behests of the great leader President Kim Il-song on the hundredth day after the death of the president.

Pak Chong-suk, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, said:

"For us anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters to uphold more faithfully the dear leader who is creditably carrying forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader is to honor our pledge made before the bier of the great leader and fulfil our obligation as revolutionary soldiers.

"We anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters will uphold the dear leader at the head of the party and the state as earnestly instructed by the great leader in his lifetime and defend him politically and ideologically and with our lives as we did the great leader during the anti-Japanese war."

Yi Pyong-sun, chief secretary of the Taehongdan County, Yanggang Province, committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, expressed his determination to turn the Paektusamcholli plain into a paradise as taught by the great leader during his on-the-spot guidance and continuously push ahead with the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Labour hero Song In-kil, chief engineer of the Pukchang thermal power complex, pledged himself to give greater joy and satisfaction to the dear leader with increased power production.

Paek Kyong-sil, chairperson of the management board of the Chontae cooperative farm in Yonan County, vowed to bring about a bumper harvest on the Yonbaek plain every year by strictly applying the chuche method of farming which the great leader created while travelling rural villages across the country in cold wind, snow and rain.

Prof. and Dr. Chae Hui-kuk of Kim Il-song University, who is a corresponding member of the Academy of Social Sciences, said he would deeply study the history of the country and widely introduce and propagandize it at home and abroad with all his wisdom and talent so that the dignity and authority of the socialist country of chuche led by the dear leader, who has fully inherited the great leader's high intention, warm patriotism and noble virtues, may be displayed to the full and the 70 million Koreans may unite into one.

Kim Chong-il Makes Appearance at Golf Club

BK1510131194 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 13 Oct 94 p 1, 12

[Report by Correspondent Eric Ellis]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] THE first hole at the Pyongyang Golf Club is a 340-metre dogleg par four, a severe test of skill even for Normans and Nicklauses. It was a mere cakewalk for North Korea's "Dear Leader", Kim Chong-il when he gave "on-the-spot guidance" at the country's only golf club recently.

"Dear Leader Comrade General Kim Chong-il, who I respect from the bottom of my heart, scored two on this hole," said course "professional" Mr Pak Yong-nam.

Clearly, the mysterious 52 year-old son of the late "Great Leader" Kim Il-song, and the man the world expects to be anointed soon as President of the Stalinist "Hermit Kingdom", is a hero of the golf course as well as of the North Korean people.

Hole by hole, Mr Pak, who has never heard of Arnold Palmer, explains that the Dear Leader shot a 34, including five holes-in- one, and no hole worse than a birdie—one under par.

"He is an excellent golfer," Mr Pak said.

If North Korea is in the dire economic straits the world suspects it to be—and anecdotal evidence suggests it clearly is—the solution is obvious: launch the Dear Leader on the pro tour.

Just this golf outing illustrates the lengths North Koreans will go to deify the family that has ruled this country in the service of socialism for five decades.

Indeed, in the week this correspondent spent travelling with tour guides-cum-secret police, this was one of the milder feats they were responsible for.

Official propaganda has it that the two Kims are responsible for everything from the morning sun and harvest rain to world peace and the Mona Lisa. He is not responsible for the Moon landing. But nobody in North Korea yet believes there has been a landing on the Moon.

This is a land of roads without cars, restaurants without diners, chimneys without smoke, where every aspect of individual choice has been taken away by the state, or more correctly the Worker's Party of Korea. Even the purchase of a toothbrush requires approval from a party cadre.

It is a regime where the Bo-Wee-Bu, the "security department", is probably not necessary, because the notion of dissent seems superfluous in a land where even the dawn is the creation of the omniscient Great and Dear Leaders.

"THIS is the world's last great arbitrage opportunity," says Mr Paul Pheby, Seoul-based director of investment bank Peregrine, scouting Pyongyang for joint ventures.

We are speaking in the billiard room of Pyongyang's Koryo Hotel, the main if not the only social focus for the few foreigners who venture to North Korea.

"This is a country of undervalued assets, 20 million cheap workers who will do what they are told, and everything separated from the world by an artificial line," Mr Pheby says.

Peregrine, which likes its regimes rigid, is the latest of a lengthening line of hated capitalists scouting North Korea for joint ventures midst murky signs that it may at last be opening for foreign business.

Korean-speaking Briton Mr Steve Cox, one of the few Westerners resident in Pyongyang, claims that his Euro-Asian Business Consultancy represents 10 Fortune 500 companies sniffing around for opportunities.

Multinationals such as Royal Dutch Shell, DHL, Unilever, Ciba- Geigy and Asea Brown Boveri have recently sent delegations, mostly to study the prospects for the

United Nations-backed special economic development zone to be fenced off in the far north-east of North Korea, near the Chinese and Russian borders.

Australian diplomat Mr Ian Davies, who administers North Korea for the UN's Industrial Development Organisation, believes "reformers" are pushing to the fore of the Worker's Party and that an opening-up is necessary for the maintenance of the regime.

"They are watching very carefully what is happening in China," he says. "It is early days, but they are looking to virtually copy the Chinese experience."

But China looks positively liberal compared to North Korea, where the economy has contracted by 4-5 per cent a year since 1990 and the country has an appalling history of welshing on its debts—including a $US1 billion syndicate headed by the ANZ Bank for a wheat deal. Australia's TNT stationed an agent in Pyongyang for a year in 1992-93 for a $US200,000 state contract. The agency relocated to Beijing, the contract officially "dormant".

Not least of the problems is North Korea's monetary system. The economy has three currencies - green won for hard-currency use; a little-used red won for trade with communist brethren; and the brown won used by average Koreans the few times they venture to poorly stocked, rarely open state shops.

There is little obvious foreign influence in North Korea. Because of Kim's doctrine of Juche, or self-reliance, Koreans have been encouraged to do it themselves.

The result is the shoddy output that communism specialised in, and not much of it.

The few North Koreans who know of the export successes of the booming southern economy - Daewoo, Hyundai, Samsung - describe Seoul as prostituting the Korean people, the "puppet regime" reliant on foreign trade to feed its people.

There are no foreign goods in average stores and even the privileged hard-currency stores, where foreigners and party potentates shop, Chinese goods are considered luxury items.

There is little obvious economic activity in North Korea, even in Pyongyang, the geometrically planned exhibition capital.

There is clearly a severe energy shortage. At 6.30 pm, the lights of city apartments come on automatically, illuminating the portraits of the two Kims every household and public building is obliged to display. At 10 pm, they go off.

Even in the dim Koryo Hotel, chambermaids switch off hallway lights after guests have moved through them. Pyongyang is a city without noise, without activity.

Kim Chong-il Thanks KPA for Guarding Statue

SK1510045694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], sent thanks to the soldiers of the Song Chun-thaek Unit and the Chong Kil-un Unit of the Korean People's Army for their display of a high degree of loyalty to the party and the leader.

The soldiers and employees of the units took part with a zeal in the work for taking good care of the statue of President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill and for conveying the precious gifts in the international friendship exhibition through generations and refurbishing the exhibition.

At meetings held to convex the thanks, the speakers expressed their firm determination to take the lead in carefully preserving the statue of President Kim Il-song and demonstrating the greatness of the party and the leader all over the world.

Kim Chong-il Work on Building of WPK Praised

SK1510063094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1000 GMT 10 Oct 94

[Unattributed talk: "The Immortal Classical Work That Has Enlightened the Future of Revolutionary Party Building"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, when our people recall with deep emotion the course and achievements of the party's struggle on the occasion of the 49th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], we mark the second anniversary of the publication of the dear comrade leader's work "On Fundamental Questions of Revolutionary Party Building." The work "On Fundamental Questions of Revolutionary Party Building," released on 10 October 1992 by a great ideological theorist and genius of the revolution, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a monumental work and great charter of party building that provides the most scientific answers to the questions of building a revolutionary party, which is the most urgent task in defending, safeguarding, and developing socialism today.

By analyzing and summarizing the historical lessons from building a socialist ruling party, the dear comrade leader clearly elucidates the fundamental principles of revolutionary party building in his work, which is based on the experience of building our party, and sets forth the principles and tasks for the unity and solidarity of revolutionary parties. Indeed, the work is an immortal work that indicates the most correct road for people who struggle to defend, safeguard, and rebuild socialism anew in order to build a revolutionary and militant party.

Today, the most important task for a revolutionary party and people is to defend, safeguard, and develop socialism. In order to achieve this, the party should be strengthened and its leading role endlessly enhanced. The release of the dear comrade leader's classical work brilliantly solves the historical task of strengthening the revolutionary party of the working class.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out in his work: In many countries, socialist ruling parties have been disbanded and socialist systems have collapsed. It is a great loss to the implementation of the independent cause [chaju wiop] of the popular masses. However, if we find lessons from these failures and independently [chajujoguro] and creatively pioneer the revolutionary road for party building, we can build a more revolutionary and militant party, and can ceaselessly advance the socialist cause under the party's leadership.

The building of a revolutionary and militant party is a vital question related to the destiny of socialism. The immortal work "On Fundamental Questions of Revolutionary Party Building" provides correct answers to solving this question. Above all, the work presents the lessons from the history of the building of the socialist ruling party, elucidates a fundamental basis for carrying out party building work, and consummates the socialist cause to the end under the leadership of the party. Scientifically elucidating the lessons from the history of the building of the socialist ruling party is significant for the revolutionary ranks because we must be well aware of the historical lessons so as not to repeat the mistakes and to properly carry out party building and activities.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has extraordinary wisdom and scientific insight, stated in his work that the collapse of the parties which had seized power in a socialist society and had guided the socialist cause for a long time is a result of their not properly carrying out party building and activities. He taught us that what is important in party building and activities is to establish chuche by firmly consolidating the party's organizational and ideological basis, by solidifying the party's popular footing, and by adhering to the revolutionary principles of the building of a party of the working class under any condition.

Establishing chuche is a fundamental demand for the building and activities of a revolutionary party. The revolutionary party of the working class is an independent [chajujogin] political organization which struggles to achieve the independence [chajusong] of the working popular masses and opposes all sorts of control and subjugation. Therefore, a revolutionary party should ponder all the problems arising from the party building and activities with its own brain and solve them with its own strength.

This is the most correct guidance based on a scientific analysis of the history of the building of a socialist ruling party. As elucidated by the work, if we firmly establish chuche in the building of a party of the working class, and if we independently and creatively carry out activities, we can strengthen the party and ceaselessly advance the socialist cause to the end under the party's leadership.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's immortal classical work "On the Basic Question of Revolutionary Party Building" has also presented the basic principles on chuche- oriented revolutionary party building, thereby elucidating the road to build a revolutionary and militant party which can defend, safeguard, and advance the socialist cause.

The basic principle on chuche-oriented revolutionary party building, as is elucidated in the work, is to carry out party building and activities by regarding the chuche idea as the leading guideline; to build the party as a popular party for working people; to firmly guarantee the ideological and leadership unitariness within the party; and to endlessly consolidate the party's unity and cohesion.

As the work elucidates, the basic principle of chuche-oriented revolutionary party building is also to build up the party on the basis of ideology, to realize ideological unitaritiness [sasangui ilsaekhwa], and to realize the political leadership over all of society.

The justness and truth of these basic principles have been already corroborated by our party building and practical activities.

Because it has carried out party building and activities in its own way, while regarding the chuche idea as the leading guideline under the leadership of the dear comrade leader, our party has been consolidated and developed today into a chuche-type revolutionary party, which is vigorously leading the revolution and building as a militant unit with singlehearted unit; our party has been able to grow and consolidate as an invincible party, enjoying absolute support and trust from the popular masses by regarding the idea of adhering to the great leader's line on popular party building as its basic policy.

By firmly establishing the unitary ideological system and unitary leadership system within the entire party, our party has been able to consolidate and develop itself as the ever-victorious, invincible militant ranks that think and act as one under the leadership of the leader [suryong]. By vigorously waging the struggle to solidify the singlehearted unity of the entire party around the leader [suryong], our party has achieved invincible unity and cohesion, and does not flinch even under complicated situations like today.

At the same time, by regarding the idea of building the party on the basis of ideology as a consistent policy, and by regarding the idea of realizing ideological unitaritiness as a basic duty, our party has consolidated itself organizationally and ideologically to accomplish the party's cause from generation to generation; it has firmly armed all party members and workers with the chuche idea, thereby helping them fulfill their responsibility and role as the masters of the revolution and building.

As a result of the political leadership over the entire society being firmly realized, our people recognize only the Workers' Party of Korea as their political guide; totally depend upon the party for their fate; and are overfilled with firm determination to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end, following the party.

Indeed, the basic principles on chuche-oriented revolutionary party building, which was put forth by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work, is a theory for party building whose justness and vitality have been fully corroborated in reality. The road to building, consolidating, and developing the genuine revolutionary party of the working party lies in thoroughly embodying such principles.

The ground the work serves as the immortal classical work, which has elucidated the road to revolutionary party building, lies in the fact that a theory on chuche-oriented party building has been put forth profoundly on the basis of our party's practical experience.

Because of its truth, justness, and great theoretical and practical significance, as soon as it was published the work aroused storm-like repercussions from the world's revolutionary people as well as from our people. Today, voices praising the significance of the work continue to be resoundingly heard.

Today, parties and revolutionary people from many countries are finding a serious lesson in the collapse of the ruling socialist parties and socialist system, and are vigorously struggling to build revolutionary, militant parties. This serves as clear proof of the invincible vitality of the work.

With matchlessly outstanding wisdom and energetic ideological and theoretical activities, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is giving scientific answers to the questions raised by the times and the developing revolution. He is truly a genius of ideology and the theories of mankind.

We will endlessly consolidate our party, enhance its leadership role, and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end, while more thoroughly embodying the theory of chuche-oriented party building, upholding the leadership of the dear comrade leader.

The road indicated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the road to the shining victory of mankind's independent cause.

Paper: People Guided by Kim Il-song's Behests

SK1410233694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 14 Oct 94

["NODONG SINMUN on Korean People's Will To Fulfill Behests of President Kim Il-song"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA)—Unswerving are the Korean people's faith and will in their resolution always to be guided by the behests of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in their life and work, cherishing the earnest teachings given by him in his lifetime, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a by-lined article titled "It Is Noble Revolutionary Obligation of Our People To Thoroughly Fulfill the Behests of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" the paper says that the Korean people have turned out to 'fulfill the behests of the great leader, regarding them as an almighty sword and a definite guideline for the solution of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Everywhere in socialist construction site one can see innovators performing heroic feats with redoubled efforts in the fulfillment of the fatherly leader's behests, reproaching themselves for having failed to uphold him with more intense loyalty, the article says, and continues:

After accepting the teachings given by the great leader on July 6, 1994, the officials and workers of power, coal, metal and building material industries and rail transport are effecting an unprecedented upswing in production, deeply conscious that the key to the implementation of the party's revolutionary economic strategy is in their hands.

Our leader with the gift of foresight successfully solved the issue of the continuity of the revolutionary cause and earnestly taught that all our officials, party members and working people must remain unfailingly loyal to the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche. This is the most precious behests which we must always take as the guideline in our life and struggle.

Our people are now unswervingly faithful to the idea and leadership of the dear leader, united around him more closely than ever before, with the unshakable faith that the fatherly leader is the dear leader, and vice versa.

It is the lifelong cause of the dear leader to observe all the behests of the fatherly leader all the time and fulfill them on the highest level.

Essay Recalls Kim Il-song's Achievements

SK1610091394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 16 Oct 94

["The Leader and the People"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a political essay headlined "The Leader and the People."

A day began and ended in Korea overflowing with the feelings of flesh and blood in which the people live in the heart of the leader and the leader in the hearts of the people, their yearning for the fatherly leader growing more intense, and all the people are meeting the one hundredth day of mourning after spending a sleepless night, the essay says, and goes on:

Our people deeply cherish the memory of the fatherly leader, longing for him so eagerly, because they have keenly felt his great love a well as his immortal feats for the time and history.

Our leader was the incarnation of human love that humankind had long considered to be a legend and was also the tender-hearted father of the nation who shaped great benevolent politics for all the people on this land, regarding it as his lifelong motto "To believe in the people as in heaven."

Immeasurable are the devoted efforts made and hardships undergone by him for the people, leading the arduous and rigorous Korean revolution.

He tasted all bitters and sweets only for the people, bearing the brunt of manifold difficulties such as trials in the periods of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war and in the postwar period. Thanks to such love and efforts of the leader who smiled at the happiness of the people and spent sleepless nights with concern about them, the historical cause of national liberation was accomplished, the victory in the war was possible and a powerful socialist country independent, self- sustenant and self- reliant in defence was built on this land.

With his love and benevolence, the great leader founded the immortal chuche idea and made the party, the power, the Army and the officials faithfully serve the people.

The immortal cause of chuche for the people, his cause of great love is successfully being carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We serve the people!

This is the rock-firm faith and an unshakable will of the dear leader, who steadfastly defends and glorifies Korean- style socialism centred on the popular masses in any adversities.

All his thoughts and energies are love for the people and all his politics is benevolent politics and human love.

The strong mettle and vigor of our people, who have risen up, changing their sorrow into strength, are indomitable mettle and vigor that stem from the deep love of the great leader and the dear leader for them.

As it is impossible to stop the movement of the planets round the sun, nothing can block the advance of our people united in one mind by the attraction of the great love.

Whatever storm may sweep the earth and whatever situation may be created in the world, our people will carry the cause of socialism and communism to accomplishment, holding the great leader in high esteem with a single heart and remaining faithful to the dear leader.

KPA Colonel General Paek Chang-sik Dies

SK1410234594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA)—Colonel General of the Korean People's Army [KPA] Paek Chang-sik who is a member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea died from the sudden attack of a disease at the age of 53, on October 13.

According to the obituary dated October 13 published by the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea, Paek Chang-sik grew to be a competent military officer of the People's Army in the embrace of the party and the leader and devoted his all to the struggle for the implementation of the party's military line and the defence of the gains of revolution at an important post of the organ of the Armed Forces.

Kim Chong-il Sends Wreath to Bier

SK1410153094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], today sent a wreath to the bier of Col. Gen. of the KPA Paek Chang-sik, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, expressing deep condolences on his death.

U.S., South 'Joint Air War Exercise' Denounced

SK1610085394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppets staged a joint air war exercise in the skies above Anmyon and Tokjok islets against the North on October 14 with the mobilization of scores of overseas-based fighter-bombers and pursuit-assault planes and more than 360 warplanes belonging to the U.S. Airforce in South Korea and the South Korean puppet airforce, according to military sources.

On the same day, groups of 105 mm guns belonging to the South Korean puppet army which was deployed in firing positions near Yonchon County and Chorwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, fired more than 200 shells toward the frontline area.

Earlier, on the 13th, a group of heavy tanks of the puppet army which was brought to Kumpa-ri, Paju County, moved toward the frontline area, firing more than 60 shells, while armed bandits of the puppet army took a combat position in Chorwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, and fired more than 4,800 bullets of large- calibre machine guns and automatic rifles.

The puppets deployed many armed bandits, 105 mm guns, military vehicles and transport ships in frontline areas on the ground and the sea over October 12-14, aggravating the situation.

Their hysteric war moves which have been further intensified are premeditated provocations aimed at deliberately obstructing the improvement of the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States by leading North-South confrontation to a more acute phase.

Cilreco Criticizes U.S. 'Double-Dealing Policy'

SK1510104094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace in Korea (Cilreco) published the October issue of its bulletin on the 6th.

In an article titled "Month of Support To Korean Reunification Through Confederacy" the bulletin recalls that the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward the most realistic and fair proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] based on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

It says Cilreco fully supports this proposal and called for setting October every year as "month of support to the DCRK founding proposal," widely introducing and propagandizing the proposal and supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In an article titled "Relaxation of Tension in the Korean Peninsula Threatened Again by U.S. External Tactics Accompanied by Pressure" it says: "The U.S. ruling quarters are pretending to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute at the negotiating table under the eye of the world public. On the other hand, however, they are trying to wrest a sort of compromise from their dialogue partner, ignoring what they have promised."

Saying it is impermissible for the United States to ignore the rights of independent peoples and try to force their will on them with the policy of strength and threat to stifle them, the bulletin notes that the world progressive forces must decisively reject the U.S. double-dealing policy in the spirit of solidarity with the Korean people.

It also carries an article titled "The Japanese Authorities Must Apologize For the Wartime Crimes Against 'the Comfort Women For the Army' and Compensate Them."

Commentary Denounces Japan on Nuclear Issue

SK1710133194 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1223 GMT 15 Oct 94

[Commentary by Kim Ho-sam: "Clean Up Your Own Act Properly"]

[FBIS Translated Text] There is a saying which goes: "A good-for-nothing dog will go out in the field to bark." This is exactly what Japan is doing nowadays. According to a news report, on 12 October, Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono said that Japan's support for our construction of a light-water reactor would be realized with the precondition that North Korea remove the suspicion over its nuclear development. On 13 October, (Katsugo Togo), a counselor of the Japanese Embassy in the Russian Federation, also, made an absurd remark that although Japan was willing to provide us with its support and cooperation to the international efforts to replace our atomic reactor system with a light-water system, this would be possible only under the condition that this should contribute to a comprehensive solution of our so-called development of nuclear weapons.

We cannot but say that these are ridiculous and presumptuous remarks.

Not long ago, the Japanese authorities said that if our nuclear issue was not solved, it would be impossible to normalize diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan. Faced with strong denunciations by our media, they humiliated themselves very much.

This notwithstanding, not collecting their mind, they are trying to get a share in the solution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula by making use of the question of a light-water reactor as a bargaining chip this time, while adopting the same method again.

Such repeated acts by Japan show Japan's low moralistic meanness and frivolity of uselessly loving to poke its nose into other's affairs.

The Japanese authorities also know that the question of supplying a light-water reactor is now under serious discussion between Korea and the United States [chomi] in Geneva as part of ways to solve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula at its root.

As is well known, the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula has been created by the United States [miguk], and it has been brought up acutely like today due to the U.S. nuclear policy.

Accordingly, the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, including the question of introducing a light-water reactor, should be discussed between us and the United States, the parties directly concerned; and there is no justification for a third country to get a share in this.

This notwithstanding, they are trying to poke their nose into other's affairs like a man trying to interfere in a next-door neighbor's family ritual ceremony. Just like a proverb which goes that a man acting just as another does not have his own fixed principle, such an act could be done only by morons or idiots who do not know where to sit or stand.

Then, why are the Japanese authorities making a false show of influence, while talking about support or cooperation, by putting up their eminent diplomats in the foreground nowadays, as if they were to do something very nice for us as to the construction of a light- water reactor?

While keeping a close eye on Japan's unbecoming acts nowadays, we have come to wonder if Japan is in a state of lethargy and absent- mindedness.

We have not so far put out our hands to Japan for help for the construction of a light-water reactor. Since no one has asked for help, why is this next-door neighbor making a fuss by saying that it is willing to render its cooperation?

We have generated as much electricity as we like [olmadunji], and have smoothly solved the question of power without Japan's support of the construction of a light-water reactor.

Up to now, we have not been indebted to Japan, nor will we be in the future, either.

As if asked by someone, Japan is frantically talking about this or that as to the question of the construction of a light-water reactor, while acting like a mad dog which has come to see water. This is exactly related to the very poor and ridiculous situation facing the country just because it has very reverentially served the United States [miguk] since the war.

As shown by the process of the Korea-U.S. talks which have been held so far, although Japan and South Korea have made desperate efforts to see the rupture of the talks by holding on to the legs of the United States, the Korea-U.S. talks continue to be proceeding along the proper track as usual [uiyonhui].

Whether Japan likes it or not, the United States is doing what it should do without looking back. Annoyed by such a U.S. attitude toward the dialogue, Japan seems to be trying to secure a ground to stand on by saving its face as its so-called status of a political power, fretting itself about being completely put aside from the discussion of the question of the Korean peninsula and about getting a cold shoulder from the United States.

From such Japan's attitude of feeling inferior in strength in terms of the proceeding relations between Korea and the United States, we can see today's poor situation facing Japan which is getting a cold shoulder from the United States—while having lived without the slightest sign of independence [chajusong]—and we have a hunch that it will have a hopeless future, too.

The successive Japanese rulers have clamored as if Japan and the United States were on an equal footing, while talking about independent diplomacy. But, today's Japan is losing more and more of its voice in dealing with international affairs, because the United States is treating it like a bitter-tasting cucumber. This is a natural outcome of Japan's policy of following the United States.

In connection with the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, Japan has done wicked acts in history, while lacking moral fiber.

When the International Atomic Energy Agency tried to force special inspections upon us by applying a double standard, Japan advocated an immediate implementation of the inspections in collusion with the Western forces; and when the United Nations Security Council adopted a decision to impose sanctions and was about to put the decision into action, Japan held on to the legs of the United States, while saying that it was not necessary to excessively irritate [chaguk] North Korea. This clearly shows Japan's established cunningness.

Today, although almost 50 years have passed since the war, Japan has failed even to wipe off its disgrace of being a (?mistress) country in the international society.

Therefore, we are of the opinion that Japan should liquidate its past, which has been so much denunciated by the international community; that it clean up its own act properly; and then come out to talk about international affairs.

Foreign Ministry Delegation Returns From PRC

SK1710093694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry led by Vice Minister Cho Kyu-il returned from the visit to the PRC by train on 13 October.

LSWYK Delegations Leave for PRC, Thailand

SK1710110194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA)—A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK) led by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Kim Song-chol for a visit to China and a delegation of the LSWYK led by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Choe Hyon-tok for a visit to Thailand left here today.

Jasim Uddin Ahmad, chairman of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, arrived here on Sunday.

Belarus Party of Communists Delegation Arrives

SK1410154594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Party of Communists of Belarus headed by A. Lashkevich, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Laotian Delegation Offers Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK1510045994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)—The visiting delegation of the Ministry of

Information and Culture of Laos presented a gift to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people.

Minister Osakan Thammatheva, who is heading the delegation, handed the gift to an official concerned.

Democratization of United Nations Urged

SK1510105194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 15 Oct 94

["For New World Meeting Desire of Humankind"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "For New World Meeting Desire of Humankind."

The author of the article says:

If a new world is to be built in conformity with the demand of the changing situation and the desire of the world people, the international community must be democratised so that all countries and nations may exercise independent rights on an equal footing in the international arena.

What is most important here is to democratize the United Nations organisation.

The U.N. activities must be impartial and must reflect the changes taking place in the international arena and the common desire of the world people.

However, the developing countries that account for an overwhelming majority in the U.N. are denied a position and a say commensurate with it and are made targets of arbitrariness and playthings of big powers, though they are equal members of the United Nations. Without destroying this inequitable order, the United Nations cannot smoothly resolve the acute problems facing it nor can it observe the principle of impartiality.

If the demands and interests of the developing countries are to be reflected on a deserved level in the settlement of major international issues, some of them must be permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. A country which has not yet liquidated the past properly as a defeated nation of World War II, cannot be a permanent member. Such country is Japan. Japan is still defined as "an enemy state" in the U.N. charter.

If this country becomes a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, it will leave a stain of disgrace in the history of the United Nations.

The authority of the General Assembly must be enhanced and democracy be given full play in major issues such as military intervention and economic sanctions of the United Nations and the system under which a few countries are given privileges must be revised.

Peace is a common ideal of humankind. Since the Cold War has come to an end, disarmament and the abolition of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons are a prerequisite to peace.

The main point in nuclear disarmament is not the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons but their total abolition.

The nuclear-weapon states must assure the non-nuclear states of unconditional non-use of nuclear weapons and accede to a treaty on the non-preemptive-use of nuclear weapons and a total ban on the production and use of nuclear weapons. They must set a timetable for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and strictly implement it.

In order to preserve world peace and security, the mass destruction weapons must be reduced and foreign military bases and troops in other countries and regions be withdrawn.

At the same time, no country must be allowed to infringe on other country's sovereignty, interfere in its internal affairs and impose unreasonable blockade and pressure on it, and the human rights problem must no longer be used as an expedient of political pressure and interference against developing countries.

To narrow the widening gap between the rich and the poor worldwide and achieve economic independence and progress in developing countries is an important matter related to the existence of humankind and one of the pressing issues in world politics. The United Nations must give priority to the development of the developing countries and increase its role in economic and social development. The developed countries also must direct attention to it, resume dialogue with the developing countries and respond to the establishment of equitable international economic relations. At the same time, they must refrain from all acts hindering the economic development of the developing countries.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Southeast Asia WHO Director

SK1510043594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)—Vice- premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and had a friendly talk with Uton Muchtar Rafei [spelling of name as received], director of the Southeast Asia Regional Office of the World Health Organisation [WHO], and his party on October 14.

Saying that he can hardly repress sorrow at the death of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the director said that his great name is widely known as a symbol of respect among the world people, particularly the Indonesian people, for his great exploits.

Expressing the belief that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has inherited the cause of the great leader

Comrade Kim Il-song will achieve greater success in his work for the country and people, the director wished him good health and a long life.

"Korea is ahead of all others in the region in implementing the 'health strategy for all people' ending in the 2000 put forward by the WHO," he said, and stressed: "This is because the prophylactic and therapeutic policy advanced by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is correct."

Socialism's 'Singlehearted Unity' Praised

SK1510045294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 15 Oct 94

["Singlehearted Unity Is Source of Invincibility of Our-Style Socialism"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)—The singlehearted unity of the entire people as firm as rock around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the source of solidity and invincibility of our-style socialism, the life and soul of our people, declares NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article says:

The singlehearted unity of the leader and the people in our country is, first of all, a mighty motive force making the entire people advance staunchly along the road of revolution with an unshakable faith in socialism.

Our people's faith in socialism is the most unswerving idea stemming from their firm equipment with the socialist idea of chuche propounded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The faith cherished by our workers is that socialism for the working class is best, the will kept in the hearts of the agricultural working people is that the socialist collective economy is best and the socialist rural theses is best and the faith sturdily rooted in the hearts of the officers and men of our People's Army is their unquestioned conviction that the cause of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the socialist cause of chuche, is the noblest revolutionary cause which they must defend as rifles and bombs.

The unity and cohesion of the leader and the people in our country has become the source of the uninterrupted advance and upsurge in all sectors of socialist construction and a fundamental guarantee for firmly defending socialism, frustrating the anti- socialist moves of the imperialists.

The determination of the party is immediately the faith and will of the people in our society.

"When the party is determined, we can do anything well," a slogan upheld by our party members and working people, shows the high sense of loyalty of the popular masses who accept the line and policy of the party as the demand of their life and implement them on the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality. Under the slogan "We serve the people!" our party unfolds a grand blueprint to provide the people with a more affluent and cultured life and the people uphold the leadership of the party with fidelity. Thanks to this great unity and cohesion we are maintaining a sustained great upsurge in socialist construction.

Today in our country the entire people are united rock-firm around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with the revolutionary determination always to share the destiny with the great leader in any adversity. This faith and will of our people has been further fortified in the struggle against the imperialists.

Our country will stand imposingly and shine forever as an impregnable bulwark of socialism, supported by the unshakable faith and will of our people to successfully accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started in the thick forest of Mt. Paektu, becoming a harmonious whole with the great leader.

Kim Yong-sam's Remarks on Geneva Talks Condemned

SK1510093694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1223 GMT 14 Oct 94

[Dialogue between station reporters (Chong Song-kang) and (Yi In-chun): "The Group of National Traitors Cannot Avoid Punishment"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [(Yi In-chun]) How are you?

[(Chong Song-kang]) How are you?

[(Yi]) The Kim Yong-sam puppets, who are now running on the road against reunification, are making desperate efforts to block the progress of the Korean-U.S. talks and pursue a wholesale confrontation between the North and South. I would like to discuss this today.

[(Chong]) All right. As has already been reported, not long ago in an interview by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the United States [miguk], the puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam expressed strong discontent with the U.S. Administration's negotiating attitude toward the North. In an interview by CNN Television of the United States on 11 October, the puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam, who had been on pins and needles, burst again into a fit of rage, crying out: Please, United States, slow down the negotiating speed at the North- U.S. talks. Is this not really ridiculous?

As is known, to escape from his cornered situation at home and abroad nowadays, the puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam is recklessly making absurd remarks, at every opportunity, such as: The United States should not assume a concessive [tahyopjokin] attitude in its negotiations with the North, or the United States should not be blinded [hyonhok] by the North's nuclear bargaining chip, or the party which is pressed for time [tagup] is the

North. He is clamoring frantically that in case the Korean-U.S. talks come to a rupture [kyolyol], Team Spirit joint exercises should be resumed and UN-initiated sanctions should be imposed.

In the long run, this clearly proves that the Kim Yong-sam puppets reckless maneuverings—to see the rupture of the Korean-U.S. talks now under way in Geneva by all means [kioko] and to bring the situation on the Korean peninsula to a brink of war—are reaching an extreme.

[(Yi]) You are right. We can say that the puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam's remarks and acts are a presumptuous shaking of its fist at the United States [miguk]. This clearly exposes the mental derangement of the South Korean puppets, who are only making a big fuss because they have been put aside from the trend of the times and because they have failed to get a share in the talks.

[(Chong]) That is right.

[(Yi]) It is a well-known fact that, while not pleased with the Korean-U.S. talks from the beginning, the traitor Kim Yong-sam has been very busy trying to see the Korean-U.S. talks ruptured, while begging at times that the speed of the progress of the talks should be slowed down or crying out at times that his group of rascals are being left out in the cold.

[(Chong]) That is right. Recklessly moving around at home and abroad, they have made all desperate efforts to block the progress of the Korean-U.S. talks. They have been faced with a series of failures. Nowadays, the Kim Yong-sam puppets are making a big fuss by even making indiscreet insulting remarks against their master, while losing their head. This only shows, all the more, the poor situation the Kim Yong-sam puppets are facing in the long run.

The question of solving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula at its root is one that can only be solved between us and the United States. The South Korean puppets are not even qualified to get a share in this. This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets are making desperate efforts to get a share in the talks by all means [ottokeha]. This is really a reckless, rash act of not knowing where they should sit or stand.

What is more ridiculous is that even though he is making desperate efforts to put the brakes on the progress of the Korean- U.S. talks, in an interview by THE WALL STREET JOURNAL of the United States on 11 October, the puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam brazen-facedly clamored that there is no need to think that he is obstructing the Korean-U.S. negotiations on the nuclear issue or that there is no discord between them and the United States.

[(Yi]) You are right. Only the traitor Kim Yong-sam, whose face is thicker than the foot of a bear, dare make such incoherent and inconsistent rhetoric. This is nothing but a clumsy and silly excuse designed to calm down the public opinion at home and abroad, which is harshly denouncing the rascal, and to avoid his master's reprimands. It is too clear that the puppets' real intention lies in barring the gate of the Korean-U.S. talks, bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula, and crushing [apsal] our Republic by depending upon outside forces, is it not?

[(Chong]) Right. I think this can be well proven by the fact that nowadays the puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam is frequently holding conversations with the U.S. President and the Japanese prime minister over the telephone, thereby confirming their relationships of alliance [tongmaeng kwangye] and babbling about the so-called cooperative system whenever he opens his mouth.

The Kim Yong-sam puppets' criminal act—which is nothing but a desperate effort by those who have no future—is an open challenge to us and serves as an eternally intolerable felony that can bring about an extremely dangerous, unpredictable situation on the Korean peninsula.

All facts clearly show that the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique is the most vicious group of traitors, among the successive puppets, and the root of a national disaster.

The 70 million countrymen in the North, South, and overseas will surely inflict severe punishment on the puppet traitor Kim Yong-sam, the filth and rubbish of the nation, and on his group.

[(Yi]) Yes. Shall we close here today?

[(Chong]) Yes.

Commentary on 'War Policy' Remarks by ROK

SK1510132594 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1225 GMT 13 Oct 94

[Commentary by Kim Ho-sam: "That Which Is to Be Given to the Warmongers Is Only the Grave"]

[FBIS Translated Text] These days, the South Korean authorities are continuing to seriously stimulate and find fault with us in their in speech and action. As is known, on 1 October, at the Armed Forces Day ceremony, traitor Kim Yong-sam stated that achieving reunification under the liberal democratic system is the rascal's unchanging dream and goal. Also, during a news conference later, he emphasized that it is inevitable to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise.

After such remarks by the rascal, all sorts of good for nothings in charge of South Korea's diplomacy, security, and reunification are continuing to make pretentious remarks supporting traitor Kim Yong-sam's war policy in political arenas.

A few days ago, at the so-called puppet National Assembly's parliamentary inspection, the heads of the military such as the puppet's director of the Agency for National Security Planning; the Army Chief of Staff; and the Air Force Chief of Staff stood at the rostrum and talked about our invasion against the South; increase of forces; strengthening of exercises; and so on. The puppet Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae, who went to the United States on 6 October, begged the United States to resume the Team Spirit exercise this year at the annual Security Consultative Meeting.

At the 10 October meeting by those in charge of reunification and security, the puppet Minister of the National Unification Board Yi Hong-ku and puppet Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu babbled that they have set up a plan to actively examine the possibility of holding the Team Spirit joint military exercise sometime next month.

We must show a just caution regarding the continued bellicose remarks by the South Korean puppets and regard this matter as very serious. The violent war-like remark by the puppets shows that it is to suppress us by force without fail by carrying outside forces on their backs, and create a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Why are the South Korean puppets so frantically calling for the resumption of the Team Spirit war exercise? This is related to the fact that they have fallen into an imminent situation. While under power for about one and a half years, under the pretext of a civilian regime, the Kim Yong-sam ring deceived and ridiculed the people and drove South Korea toward the bottom of ruins, more so than during the fifth and sixth republics.

After taking power, traitor Kim Yong-sam led North-South relations, which were easing up a bit, toward the original point of confrontation, and carried out all kinds of servile ugly behaviors by currying favor with the outside forces. Therefore, they made their situation into an international orphan and an outcast.

Moreover, not to speak of expressing manners of condolence before the nation's unhappy event, they aimed a gun at the fellow countrymen who are in sorrow and wielded knives recklessly toward the South Korean people, who are also sad. Thus, they are being regarded as immoral scoundrels who can no longer stand together in the ranks of the same nation.

When the DPRK-U.S. talks were resumed, traitor Kim Yong-sam clung to the sleeves of its master and begged to no longer be dragged about by the North. However, since the talks were progressing on track, traitor Kim Yong-sam was humiliated before the world, just like the dog that chased after the chicken while looking at the roof. This time, unable to bear the indignation, traitor Kim Yong- sam divulged that the DPRK-U.S. negotiations are too simple and pursuing compromise. Thus, traitor Kim Yong-sam was reprimanded by the dissidents who said that it would be right for the so-called president to refrain from making such direct remarks even though he is dissatisfied with the ally's diplomacy.

The U.S. media including THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST are also raising the voices of criticism toward the South Korean authorities who are slandering the DPRK-U.S. talks. With the trend of the times flowing as such, the Kim Yong-sam ruling bunch are all the more anxious and impatient. They are on pins and needles because they are afraid that DPRK-U.S. relations will progress rapidly over their shoulder.

With the Team Spirit joint military exercise as a lever, the South Korean puppets are putting military pressure on us to recklessly rupture the second session of the third round of DPRK- U.S. talks. On 9 October, on his way home from the United States, South Korean puppet Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae said that they will decide on when to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise late this month after closely examining the moves of North Korea henceforth. Here lies the true intention of the South Korean puppets.

As such, just like a drowning man will grab at a straw, the Kim Yong-sam ring is making a desperate struggle as a last resort to find a way to live from war while standing at the edge of a cliff. As can be seen in the last 10 days of the South Korean situation, there is no will at all for dialogue and peace by traitor Kim Yong-sam. It was all the more clearly revealed without the slightest dispute that all traitor Kim Yong-sam wants is to bring about a nuclear disaster before the heads of the nation by force by conspiring with outside forces.

Due to the reckless war maniac behavior by the traitor Kim Yong- sam group on the Korean peninsula, the situation is moving toward a more severe situation. However, the Kim Yong-sam warmonger is greatly miscalculating. Just as if a crazy dog is left alone, the whole neighborhood will be noisy and will meet with disaster, if the Kim Yong-sam ruling bunch is left alone, the whole country cannot be comfortable.

The root of evil must be eradicated at the appropriate time. We have already clearly elucidated our position through many official documents. We do not want war, but we do not beg for peace even by being infringed upon the nation's dignity. Our Republic is always ready for both dialogue and war, and our unchanging will is to answer war with war.

Those who dare to make a clumsy fire at us will by no means be safe and will be faced with a disastrous end. The only place where the war maniacs can go is the grave.

South's 'Military Provocations' in DMZ Decried

SK1610084194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on October 14 brought many heavily-armed bandits of the puppet army into the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] of Chorwon and Kimhwa Counties, South Korean Kangwon Province, and got off into war hysterics, taking a firing posture toward our side, according to military sources.

On the previous day they drove five military vehicles carrying more than 100 armed bandits into the DMZ in front of Kanmu hill, Ipo-ri, Kumgang County. A total of 1,000 armed bandits and 300 military vehicles were taken into the DMZ in the central, eastern, and western sectors of the front by the puppets on October 13 and 14.

These were premeditated military provocations to bridge over the crisis of the rule of the Kim Yong-sam fascist group whose days are numbered and drive North-South confrontation to the limit by deliberately heightening the tension in the DMZ.

Daily Marks 100-Day Anniversary

SK1610090794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 16 Oct 94

["The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Will Always Be With the Korean People"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—The past one hundred days after the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the biggest loss ever in human history, were days which demonstrated the great appearance of chuche Korea where the leader, the party and the masses are in perfect harmony based on morality and obligation, the like of which can not be seen in any other countries and among other peoples in the world, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article titled "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Will Always Be With us", the author says:

In those days, our people recollected with deep emotion the immortal feats of and their debt of gratitude to the fatherly leader, who not only liberated them from the miserable lot of a ruined nation and established the most superior socialist system centred on the popular masses on this land but also lifted the dignity of our country and nation to the highest peak, undergoing all hardships and even devoted the last moments of his life to the people.

He founded the immortal chuche idea, the guiding idea of our revolution, and strengthened and developed the party, the state and the People's Army to be invincible ones. The respected leader President Kim Il-song was not only the liberator of the country who defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists but also the tender-hearted father who turned our country, which had suffered an eclipse on the world map, into a powerful socialist country independent, self-reliant and self-supporting in defence and provided our people with an independent and creative life. He was also a peerless patriot who newly established the 5,000-year-long Korean national history with Tangun as its ancestral father.

An earthly paradise for the people has been built and the people are enjoying great happiness thanks to the tireless efforts and benevolence of the great leader, who relieved his fatigue among happy people and regarded it his rest to see the happy sight of the people, with deep love for them.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The leader devoted all his energies to the country and the people in his whole life and performed great feats for the time and humankind."

"The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will always be with us."

"Let us arm ourselves more firmly with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!"

These revolutionary slogans set forth by our party are now held high by our people, who have risen up like a mountain.

The noble intention of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to hold the great leader in high esteem as the eternal leader of our revolution and glorify Korea in all ages with the chuche idea founded by him as the eternal support of our revolution is the creed of all the Korean people in their life and struggle.

The great Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sun lighting our path and an iron-willed brilliant commander before whom the enemy shrinks for fear. Guided by him, we will surely emerge victorious—this is the faith that has firmly taken roots in the hearts of our people in the past one hundred days in which they have undauntedly overcome all the trials, without discouragement and hesitation, though they suffered the biggest loss ever in the 5,000-year-long history of the nation.

As long as there are the units of singlehearted unity, faithful descendants reared by the great leader in his whole life, Korea will be invincible and the chuche cause of socialism will be completed.

The great leader, the eternal sun of chuche, is the dear leader, and Comrade Kim Chong-il is the fatherly leader.

The great leader will always be with us and be immortal in the hearts of our people.

South Korea

Reports on U.S.-DPRK Geneva Talks Continue

'Differences' Remain on Dialogue

OW1510014494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, Oct. 14 KYODO—The United States and North Korea are likely to announce an agreement on measures to secure more transparency in Pyongyang's nuclear program early next week, a few days later than previously expected, negotiation sources said Friday [14 October].

U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Robert Gallucci, Washington's top negotiator for high-level talks with North Korea, told reporters that negotiations will continue "for a while."

Working-level negotiators for the second session of the high-level talks continued efforts Friday to draft a nuclear deal statement but failed to iron out their differences, the sources said.

They were at odds over whether the statement would include the time when North and South Korea would begin dialogue, they said.

Diplomatic sources predicted Friday that a nuclear agreement is likely to be announced around Tuesday, saying a couple of days would be needed for the U.S. and North Korean Governments to endorse the statement after it is drafted by working-level negotiators and agreed on by top negotiators from both sides.

In Washington, though, a senior U.S. State Department official said Friday the talks will continue Saturday and that North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, Pyongyang's top negotiator, is unlikely to return to North Korea immediately.

Some analysts had speculated Kang would have to return to North Korea by Sunday, when the 100-day period of mourning for the late President Kim Il-song is over, and predicted the high-level talks would conclude as early as Friday.

The U.S. State Department official also denied remarks made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord earlier in the day that Washington and Pyongyang are "on the edge of a possibly major agreement."

In Seoul, South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku said earlier in the day that the U.S. and North Korea are expected to conclude talks this weekend.

Seoul 'Will Accept' Geneva Outcome

SK1510011694 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul will accept the outcome of the U.S.-North Korea talks in Geneva on halting the North's suspect nuclear program if it does not deviate from the major principles for resolving the nuclear issue, Yi Hong-ku, deputy premier and unification minister said yesterday.

He said Washington and Pyongyang are expected to reach an agreement in their Geneva talks this weekend, noting that both sides have shown a firm will to come to a concrete conclusion in their current negotiations.

He put forward a list of what he called the five basic principles for the solution of the North Korean nuclear problem, at the top of which is stopping Pyongyang from developing nuclear arms.

The other principles put forward by Yi are the prevention of a recurrence of a war on the Korean Peninsula, the eventual solution of the nuclear issue through inter-Korean dialogue, a guarantee of the North's past, present and future nuclear transparency and a leading role for Seoul in the provision of light-water reactors to the North.

"Even if we are not fully satisfied with the contents (of the U.S.-North Korea nuclear agreement), I think, we should accept them as long as they do not conflict with our basic principles," said Yi.

He was speaking to members of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee during the parliamentary inspection of the National Unification Board.

Yi admitted Seoul and Washington have shown differences over some details and technical issues in the process of the talks but insisted the two sides were in accord over the basic principles.

Yi also hinted at lifting the curb on economic cooperation between South and North Korea if an agreement is reached in the Geneva talks.

He said that the government will deal with the issue flexibly and on a gradual basis in coordination with the progress made toward the solution for the North Korean nuclear problem.

Talks 'Snagged' on N-S Dialogue

SK1510012294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The North Korea-U.S. nuclear talks in Geneva are snagged at the final stage over Pyongyang's commitment to resuming inter-Korean dialogue, sources here said Saturday [15 October].

The Seoul government has embraced the draft agreement between Pyongyang and Washington despite its reputed laxness, but is pushing hard to ensure that the accord's final wording binds the North to reopening talks with the South, the sources said.

Pyongyang, however, is only willing to reaffirm the implementation of the South-North declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula without stating explicitly that it will engage in dialogue with Seoul, according to the sources.

"Putting it in the agreement makes it final, and North Korea is trying to avoid just that," said one source. "They don't want to create a circumstance where the United States can withhold its end of the bargain unless they engage in inter-Korean dialogue."

North Korea and the United States were expected to reach a full agreement by Saturday morning but could not, chiefly due to this key difference.

Accord 'Falls Far Short' of Hopes

SK1510035094 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 94 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Sung-pok]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Kim Yong-sam administration was not in a good mood yesterday as it looks like the U.S.-North Korea nuclear talks in Geneva are reportedly moving toward a final agreement that falls far short of what the government wanted.

The government has been kept informed of what has transpired in the talks which are being held to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue.

Washington reportedly wants Pyongyang to guarantee the transparency of its past, present and future nuclear activities and allow special inspections upon the arrival of core parts for the two light water nuclear reactors that will replace the graphite- moderated one in Yongbyon.

The U.S. also offered to exchange liaison offices in Washington and Pyongyang within six months after the signing of their agreement, while North Korea will return to the regime of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treat (NPT).

According to a report on the draft agreement drawn up by the U.S. for its negotiations with the North, the Clinton administration promises to guarantee the building of the light water nuclear reactors in North Korea, while demanding that the spent fuel rods from Pyongyang's five megawatt reactor be kept in a dry cooling storage until they are transferred to a third country after the first light water reactor is completed.

The U.S. also pledges to supply alternative energy sources to the North, beginning next year, during the construction period for the reactors.

With regard to the U.S. demand that the North resume inter-Korean dialogue within three months after the conclusion of the Geneva agreement, the communist North showed a negative response, arguing that the issue of resuming North-South dialogue should be left to the parties directly involved.

But what troubles Seoul is the timing of the special inspections of two suspected North Korean nuclear facilities.

The U.S. proposal that Pyongyang will allow the special inspections when key parts for the light water reactors arrive in the country means a three to five year "grace period" for the North.

The U.S. position is far from Seoul's that the special inspections should be conducted before construction of the light water reactors begins.

The Kim administration also demands that the U.S. nail down the timing of the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue aimed at realizing mutual inspections of nuclear facilities in the two halves of the peninsula.

The problem facing the Kim administration is that it has no say in what is to be agreed on between the United States and North Korea even though it is far from what it wants.

This means that Seoul will have to bear the brunt of the financial burden for the construction of the new reactors in the North despite an "unsatisfactory" outcome of the Geneva talks. The government will have a hard time explaining the Geneva agreement, if it is reached as reported, because it has loudly bragged of "impeccable" policy coordination with the United States.

Yi on 'Five Principles' Condition

SK1510062294 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0600 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] As regards the emergence of a new power structure system in North Korea and the U.S.-North Korea talks in Geneva, on 15 October Yi Hong-ku, minister of national unification and deputy prime minister, said he expected the new power structure in North Korea to begin under stability. Deputy Prime Minister Yi said this at a meeting of high-ranking officials of the National Unification Board [NUB] held today. He went on to say the government will positively accept the results of the U.S.-North Korean negotiations within the framework that the five principles for solving the nuclear issue are observed, and that the settlement of the U.S.- North Korean negotiations will serve as an important turning point in improving relations between the South and North.

He added that he expected the uncomfortable climate in relations between the South and North, which have remained tense for the past two or three months, would be removed, and would return to the atmosphere of talks which prevailed in last June.

Accord Wording 'Under Negotiation'

SK1510070894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The North Korea-U.S. nuclear agreement will virtually say South Korean light water reactor will be chosen to provide to Pyongyang, inside sources here said Saturday [15 October].

The agreement, whose wording is under negotiation in Geneva, will not specify that it will be the Seoul model but use a phrase indicating the model is the Uljin Reactors No. 3 and 4 in South Korea, they said.

They hinted the alternative energy for North Korea will be most likely provided in coal and energy, saying the type of energy will be restricted to those that cannot be used for anything else than heat production.

South Korea will not be one of the energy suppliers, a source added. An international consortium is better suited for long-term energy provision schedule, he said.

U.S. President Bill Clinton is expected to send a personal letter to North Korea soon assuring provision of the light water reactors, the sources said.

Pyongyang and Washington spent the last three weeks on an accord aimed at freezing North Korea's suspicious nuclear program and have reached a concensus on general principle.

The sources said the final agreement is possible within Saturday but may pass over to next week in order to receive approval from home governments.

North Korea created last-minute snags, delaying the final agreement initially expected Friday, but sources said they are probably more of negotiation tactics rather than actually stiffening of its stance.

The agreement will not say North Korea will accept "special inspection" on its two undeclared nuclear facilities but instead say Pyongyang will accept inspections desired by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

This way, it will still be clear that North Korea has to either accept the special inspection or another form same in results, the sources said.

Pyongyang is fiercely opposed to committing itself to resuming inter-Korean dialogue, but the final agreement will contain such promise in one form or another, said the sources.

Government's Stance Under Study

SK1510082294 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Oct 94 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] With a breakthrough in the settlement of the North Korean nuclear matter imminent as the result of the second session of the third round of the North Korean-U.S. talks, it has been learned that the government is taking careful note of allowing exchanges between the North and South in noneconomic sectors and visits to North Korea by ROK businessmen.

In this regard, the government has already mapped out a plan on easing restrictions on North-South economic cooperation and is expected to hold a unification-related ministers meeting on 18 October presided over by Yi Hong-ku, deputy premier and national unification minister, to finalize the government's stance on this matter.

On 14 October Vice Premier Yi Hong-ku declared five basic principles for the solution of the North Korean nuclear problem: stopping Pyongyang from developing nuclear weapons; the prevention of a recurrence of a war on the Korean peninsula; the eventual solution of the nuclear issue through inter-Korean dialogue; a guarantee of the North's past, present, and future nuclear transparency; and a leading role for the ROK in the provision of light-water reactors to the North.

Speaking before members of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee during the parliamentary inspection of the National Unification Board, Vice Premier Yi stated: "The ROK will accept the outcome of the Geneva talks between the United States and North Korea on halting the North's suspect nuclear program if it does not deviate from the major principles."

Dailies Assess Seoul's Position

SK1510090594

[FBIS Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular newspapers on 15 October carry editorials on the ROK Government's position toward U.S.-DPRK negotiations in Geneva.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial reviewing the impending agreement between the United States and North Korea. The editorial notes that the two sides reportedly agreed that North Korea will allow special inspections during the construction of a light-water reactor, adding that this means special inspections would be conducted in five to six years and that by that time the construction of roughly three quarters of a reactor will be completed.

The editorial reviews the ROK's position on sharing the financial burden for North Korea's construction of a light-water reactor and the possibility that North Korea will use far-fetched logic regarding the method and extent of special inspections, expressing the worry that "the postponement of special inspections for five to six years may guarantee North Korea a long enough period to develop nuclear weapons." The editorial concludes: "We cannot help but raise an objection to the ROK supplying funds for the construction of a light-water reactor because we do not believe that such a 'compromise plan' will solve North Korea's nuclear issue. With such a compromise, it is not justifiable for the United States to demand that we supply funds for the construction of a light-water reactor, nor will it be easy for the United States to persuade our people to do so."

The moderate HANGUK ILBO carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial expressing regret that the U.S.-North Korean negotiations have come to an end, while the U.S. side has given unilateral concessions in consideration of the U.S. domestic situation, including elections in the United States. The editorial continues that the United States has greatly protracted the time for special inspections and the ROK has abruptly lost ground. The editorial urges the government to reflect deeply upon the fact that it has been completely left out of the negotiations on North Korea's nuclear issue, stressing the need to review, on the basis of a firm principle and from many viewpoints, the trials and errors regarding our policy toward

North Korea's nuclear issue and the North itself, and our diplomacy toward the United States.

The pro-government SEOUL SINMUN carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial expressing apprehension over the U.S. side's "unilateral concessions" at the U.S.-North high-level talks. The editorial reviews ROK concerns, such as the guarantee of transparency of North Korea's past nuclear activities; the realization of the supply of a ROK-style light-water reactor; and the establishment of liaison offices of the United States and the North in tandem with substantial progress in the South-North talks. The editorial expresses worry that North Korea will have enough time to destroy any trace of its nuclear development before special inspections are conducted in five years. The editorial adds that North Korea will be in a position to see the accomplishment of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and also receive a light-water reactor, while, at the same time, possessing and stashing away plutonium with which it can manufacture two to three or more nuclear bombs.

The editorial admonishes the government, saying that it should have shown a prudent response to the talks, emphasizing: "It should not tolerate the bad habit of North Korea of blaming rational criticism or rejection as obstructing the talks."

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial positively reviewing the conclusion of the U.S.-North Korean talks, writing: "As revealed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the ROK Government making an issue of the U.S. negotiation attitude should not be presented as an obstacle to the successful settlement of the talks, which are at a final stage." The editorial attributes "a breakthrough in the second session of the third round of the North- U.S. talks" to the U.S. flexibility on the time of special inspections and on North Korea's concession to receive an ROK-style light-water reactor. The editorial adds that in view of what has been discussed between the United States and North Korea, "it is difficult to regard that the United States has made unilateral concessions" and "there is no reason for us not to acknowledge that North Korea, too, has accepted a considerable portion of U.S. demands, including the adoption of an ROK-style light-water reactor."

The editorial urges the government to actively accept the agreement reached between the United States and North Korea and to make all-out efforts to work out its own follow-up measures, including making new adjustments for South-North relations and preparing for the resumption of South-North dialogue.

Seoul Plans To Reopen N-S Channels

SK1510131194 Seoul YONHAP in English 1305 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The government plans to reopen all channels of inter-Korean dialogue as soon as the United States-North Korean nuclear talks in Geneva are concluded.

The administration also plans to promote again an inter-Korean summit upon North Korea's completion of formal procedures for Kim Chong-il's power succession, that is, his assumption of the ruling Workers' Party general secretaryship and the state presidency.

Next Tuesday, the administration is scheduled to hold a meeting of unification-related cabinet members, chaired by Vice Premier and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, to determine its positions on the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue and economic cooperation.

At a meeting of senior National Unification Board officials Saturday, Yi expressed a hope that "with the conclusion of the Geneva nuclear talks serving as the motivating point, the South and North will dispel their inconvenient relations of the past few months and return to the atmosphere of a summit meeting that prevailed in June."

A successful conclusion of the Washington-Pyongyang talks in Geneva "will become an important turning point for the improvement of inter-Korean relations," he said.

With respect to the formalization of power succession by Kim Chong-il, Yi said, "We expect that the North's new power system will be launched in stability. The new North Korean regime, together with us, should open an era of inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation."

Another senior government official said that a resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue "will enable the joint South-North Korean Nuclear Control Committee to re-operate for the de-nuclearization of the Korean peninsula." Prior to the re-opening of the joint nuclear control committee, the official added, the administration will endeavor to again operate the inter-Korean high-level talks or the joint economic committee.

Now that the Geneva nuclear talks are at the point of conclusion, chances will grow for promoting an inter-Korean summit once Kim Chong-il has formally become the ruling party secretary general and state president, the official said.

"As the North asked for the postponement of the summit, however, we don't intend to propose it first," he added.

No Accord on Nuclear Issue 15 Oct

SK1610014394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—U.S. and North Korean negotiators met twice on Saturday [15 October] here in Geneva but failed to strike a final agreement on the North Korean nuclear question.

Following a chief negotiators meeting held at the North Korean mission in the morning, a plenary session took place also at the North Korean mission beginning 5:10 PM [0410 GMT] local time.

After the afternoon meeting that lasted four hours and a half, Ho Chong, a North Korean ambassador and spokesman for the North Korean delegation, said, "The two sides had serious talks in the morning and afternoon. But, I cannot say there was a progress."

He said the lack of progress was because "the U.S. side made an unacceptable overture."

In the morning session that began at 11:50 A.M., U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci and his North Korean counterpart, Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, discussed a comprehensive agreement on the nuclear issue.

An informed source said the two sides failed to reach an accord as they differed on several issues such as the time of special nuclear inspections and the question of resuming inter-Korean dialogue.

The chief negotiators meeting was also attended by nine working- level delegates from each side.

Emerging from the two-hour morning session, Gallucci said there was no agreement between the two sides on the nuclear question.

"Not yet" was the answer Gallucci gave when asked by reporters if an agreement was wound up on restructuring the North Korean nuclear program.

North Korea's Kang, meanwhile, said after the morning talks, "We were discussing a documented agreement. We have almost entered a final stage," adding that "an agreement may be reached around tomorrow."

Likely 'Political Storm' Viewed

SK1610050194 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 94 p 2

[By staff reporter Chon Si-yong]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Late last year, a grim-faced President Kim Yong-sam appeared on national television to make an apology to the people for the failure of his government to keep the local rice market closed in the negotiations for the Uruguay Round [UR] of global trade pact.

Kim, who had pledged during his 1992 election campaign that he would stake his presidency on protecting the local rice market, was forced to bear the mortification of making a public apology, a rare action by a South Korean President, as the about-face was leading to the most serious public and political challenge to his 10-month-old administration.

Now about 10 months after the so-called UR crisis, President Kim seems to be haunted by the same nightmare, this time over the nuclear deal between the United States and North Korea.

Local news media and political circles have launched an all-out attack on the Kim administration over the concessions Washington reportedly made to reach an accord with Pyongyang in Geneva.

"Where has the nuclear transparency gone?," blared the CHOSON ILBO in its front-page headline yesterday. "Bewilderment," was the single-word headline of the KUKMIN ILBO, another national daily newspaper.

The U.S.-North Korea agreement reportedly calls for the North to receive special inspections of its nuclear facilities after the beginning of the construction of light-water nuclear reactors that will replace graphite-moderated ones.

The agreement, to be announced soon in Geneva, runs counter to President Kim's position that Seoul would not provide any assistance for the new reactors unless the North first clears up its past nuclear activities through special inspections.

Kim has repeatedly said that South Korea will not allow the North to possess even "half a nuclear bomb" and will not pay a penny for the reactor replacement project if Pyongyang does not receive special inspections.

"The government's goal to establish nuclear transparency of the North prior to the construction of the light-water reactors has been lost," said Rep. Park Chong-su of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party.

"(The administration) should take responsibility for the outcome (of the Geneva talks)," Park said.

The remarks of Park, a veteran legislator who sits on the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs-Unification Committee, appear to herald a strong political storm in the making.

Some legislators from the ruling party as well as opposition parties have already been demanding the reshuffle of the administration's foreign and North Korean policy team.

Facing the mounting public outcry, top administration officials yesterday went all out in their "public relations" activities to present what they call "positive aspects" of the Geneva talks.

Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister for unification affairs, and Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu had separate luncheon meetings with reporters.

Chong Chong-uk, senior presidential secretary for foreign affairs and national security, also met with Chongwadae [presidential office] press corps in the afternoon for a "background briefing."

The series of press meetings alone are evidence that the Kim administration is embarrassed by the outcome of the Geneva negotiations and the consequent public criticism.

"Frankly speaking, it (the outcome) does not satisfy us," a Chongwadae official admitted. "But I hope you will regard it as the second best policy," he said, requesting anonymity.

The official indicated that Washington ignored the position of the Seoul government, saying that the government cannot but accept the agreement because "the United States pushed ahead with the logic of a superpower."

While administration officials did not hide their dissatisfaction, they tried to stress the "bright aspects" of the Geneva negotiations.

"First of all, the Geneva agreement paves the way for the eventual solution of the North Korean nuclear problem, a top nuclear problem," a top Chongwadae official said.

"We also expect that inter-Korean dialogue will be resumed in the near future," he said.

Such explanations, however, are likely to fall short of appeasing the public skepticism and criticism over the administration's handling of the North Korean nuclear issue.

"Our principle on the (Geneva talks) has been lost and it will not be easy to seek the understanding of the people," said Rep. Yi Se-ki, chief policymaker of the ruling DLP.

Experts Outline Accord 'Pitfalls'

SK1610134794 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Hong Sok-chun: "Many Pitfalls in the Agreement—10 Years Would Be Wasted If North Korea Employs Delaying Tactics"]

[FBIS Translated Text] With the revelation of the outline of the U.S.-DPRK agreement in Geneva, which will be announced soon, relevant experts are worried about the many pitfalls set by North Korea.

They point out the possibility that North Korea will overturn the "guarantee of nuclear transparency" at the last moment, after considerable material required for the construction of a light-water reactor are delivered.

The experts pointed out that the timing of special inspections is delayed until "delivery of core parts of the nuclear reactor and after the construction of the light-water reactor begins" and the timing of the disposal of fuel rod waste is also delayed until "construction of the first unit of the light-water reactor is completed." As a result, North Korea would be able to use its nuclear card for six to seven years, creating a "pitfall" by taking advantage of the extra time it won.

The experts also emphasized that "in the event North Korea employs delaying tactics in the course of implementing the agreement, including the issue of inspection of past activities, more than 10 years will be required for practically insuring the inspection of its past activities." In particular, the experts point out that since the timing of inspection of its past activities for guaranteeing nuclear transparency is delayed until "the construction of the light-water reactor begins," North Korea will possibly employ delaying tactics during working-level talks to discuss the construction of the light- water reactor by opposing the support of manpower and technology from the ROK side. The beginning of construction will be delayed according to North Korea's delaying tactics, and as a result, the timing of inspection of its past activities will be naturally delayed. Thus, North Korea can earn time for nuclear development.

Experts emphasized that the government would not be able to find appropriate measures to cope if North Korea again demands the postponement of inspection of its past activities after construction has progressed from 70 to 80 percent.

The nuclear experts warned that the technological pitfall is more serious and dangerous than the timing pitfall. They also pointed out that the United States agreed only on simply "sealing," instead of "complete abolishment [wanjon haeche]" of the radiochemical laboratory, which extracts plutonium by disposing nuclear rod waste. Therefore, North Korea will be able to operate it again, whenever it wants to do so, according to changes in the situation in the future.

Experts are under the opinion that the issue of inspection of unregistered facilities—the core in guaranteeing nuclear transparency—is the most serious.

It will be impossible to confirm if plutonium is extracted from the unregistered facilities and is stored elsewhere by leaving only waste. In other words, even if inspection of its past activities is conducted, there is no way to confirm the amount of extracted plutonium through waste remaining at the unregistered facilities and to locate the whereabouts of extracted plutonium.

'Difficult Climate' of Talks Noted

SK1610025794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea had negotiations here in Geneva Saturday [15 October] on a draft agreement for the comprehensive resolution of the North Korean nuclear question, but failed to reach a final accord as the talks hit a deadlock in the final stage.

The two sides tried to compromise over their differences at two separate talks held at the North Korean mission for about four hours and a half Saturday afternoon.

Failure to arrive at an agreement seemed to be due mainly to their difference in the issue of resuming inter-Korean dialogue.

After the talks ended at 7:30 PM [0630 GMT] local time, Ho Chong, a North Korean ambassador, said, "The two sides discussed matters seriously in the morning and afternoon. But, I cannot say there was a progress."

Ho said, "Today's talks were in an extremely difficult climate because of the United States' unacceptable and abnormal stance," because of which he said "the talks became very serious and there was much debate."

The U.S. deputy chief negotiator, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Tom Hubbard, said in a statement issued at the U.S. mission after the talks that there was no progress beyond what was achieved earlier in the week.

The two sides had earlier neared an accord on such major issues as those on the way of handling spent fuel rods, support for light- water reactors, furnishing of substitution energy and special inspections of undeclared facilities.

They also reached an agreement in principle on a set of political questions like the exchange of liaison offices and the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue to discuss the implementation of the joint denuclearization declaration.

It was not immediately known what stood in the way of a final agreement on Saturday. But, speculations here were that one of the stumbling blocks was the time of the resumption of South-North dialogue.

Both sides said they had no plan to resume the talks on Sunday.

A diplomatic source said there is the possibility that if the negotiations fail to resume early next week, the talks may be suspended at the present stage for an adjournment.

Talks End Without 'Conclusion'

SK1710001994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—North Korean and U.S. negotiators ended their third week of nuclear talks Sunday without coming to any conclusion.

Chief delegates Kang Sok-chu of North Korea and Robert Gallucci of the United States met for nearly three hours but parted without scheduling further talks.

They refused to say what was blocking a final agreement, but sources said North Korea refuses to commit to resuming inter-Korean dialogue.

The American delegation announced after the Sunday discussions that no progress had been made and no schedule set for later meetings.

A North Korean delegate said it was uncertain whether any more talks would be held on Monday.

The two sides were expected to produce a final agreement as early as last Friday. The sources said the last-minute hitch on inter-Korean dialogue has been preventing a conclusion since then.

The nuclear talks, which resumed on Sept. 23, had reached a consensus on the disposition of spent fuel and fuel rods from North Korea's one operating reactor, assistance for a light-water reactor project and special inspections of Pyongyang's suspected nuclear facilities.

North Korea and the United States had begun working on the agreement's wording on Oct. 13.

N-S Dialogue Demand 'Relaxed'

SK1710055494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—South Korea conditionally relaxed its demand for inter-Korean dialogue in the North Korea-U.S. nuclear agreement, an issue which has been blocking a final accord, officials said Monday.

Instead of committing North Korea specifically to resuming inter Korean dialogue, Seoul is willing to back off a bit and bind Pyongyang under more comprehensive phrasing such as "implementation of the South-North Korea declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula," the officials said.

But in return Seoul opposes setting a date for the exchange of liaison offices between Pyongyang and Washington so that this can be linked with inter-Korean dialogue, they said.

Seoul will not endorse the North Korea-U.S. agreement unless the principle of inter-Korean dialogue, as part of the nuclear-free declaration, is inserted, according to the officials.

"North Korea resists the very inclusion of the inter-Korean dialogue issue in the agreement," said one official. "The government has determined that in order to make a breakthrough, we would not insist on the time and form."

"We would only say we will implement the nuclear-free declaration and talk later with the United States about how inter-Korean dialogue should be sequenced with the exchange of liaison offices," the official said.

A nuclear agreement was expected last week but has been delayed due to North Korea's refusal to commit to dialogue with the South.

Papers Examine Results 17 Oct

SK1710094694

[FBIS Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular newspapers on 17 October carry editorials and articles on the U.S.-DPRK talks in Geneva.

The moderate HANGUK ILBO carries on page 3 a 800-word editorial which notes public criticism of the government for not preventing the United States from "making too many concessions in negotiations with North Korea, ignoring our government's position." The editorial anticipates that the conclusion of U.S.-DPRK negotiations will be followed by "the immediate resumption of Japanese-North Korean negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic ties, which will result in changes in the power structure in East Asia and by the rush into North Korea by Western enterprises led by the United States and Japan." Stressing that "the conclusion of U.S.-DPRK negotiations reflects the current of the time," the editorial urges the government to "correctly understand this current and cope flexibly and wisely with a bigger surge we will face in the future."

HANGUK ILBO also carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by reporter Ko Tae-song on the delicate problems the ROK Government faces after the conclusion of U.S.-DPRK nuclear talks. The article reports that a government official stated: "If North Korea does not keep its promises, we will stop implementing our commitment and the North Korean nuclear issue will again return to the phase of sanctions." The article reports the government is planning to prepare a "guideline of actions" for countries participating in an international consortium, which is being organized by the ROK Government for providing support for North Korea's switch to a light-water reactor system, "to prevent possible discord among countries concerned" in the course of actual support for North Korea. Noting that North Korea strongly opposed South-North dialogue in the Geneva talks with the United States, the article reports: "It seems certain that, even if the United States and North Korea agree to include an item regarding South-North dialogue in their agreement, the item will only have political or declarative meaning." The article points out that "the government has not yet mapped out any measure to resume South-North dialogue after the conclusion of U.S.-North Korean negotiations." The article concludes by stressing the "inevitability of maintaining a cooperation system with the United States in a bid to guarantee the implementation of U.S.-DPRK agreement and to secure international measures in case North Korea does not carry out its commitments."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial on the result of U.S.-DPRK negotiations. The editorial criticizes the government for "lacking consistency in its policy toward the U.S.-DPRK talks" and stresses the government must raise the following principles to the United States before the complete conclusion of the talks: Early performance of special inspections of North Korean nuclear facilities, complete freezing of North Korean nuclear activities, and resumption of South-North dialogue. Noting the people's dissatisfaction at the government falling short of the people's expectations in connection with the U.S.-DPRK talks, the editorial urges the government to "make an apology to the people and refresh its determination for diplomacy and security."

The pro-government SEOUL SINMUN carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Geneva-based correspondent Pak Chong-hyon which cites the view of some observers that "it is possible for the United States and North Korea to rupture their talks or have a recess." The article reports the view of another group of observers that believes that "North Korea is stalling for time to conclude the negotiations after the 16 October memorial rally for Kim Il-song." The article also notes the possibility that "North Korea wants to use the South-North dialogue as the final negotiation card to hasten the establishment of U.S. and North Korean missions, which is actually linked with the South-North dialogue," and the possibility that North Korea's delay in adopting a U.S.-DPRK agreement is "a part of its strategy toward the South aimed at splitting public opinion in the ROK."

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN carries on page 3 a 800-word editorial on problems in the course of concluding U.S.-DPRK negotiations. The editorial notes "the U.S. position—which North Korea opposes, describing it as 'abnormal,' and which is guessed to have something to do with South-North issues—is a reflection of the ROK demand," and states: "It is difficult to understand why the government excessively adheres to putting South-North dialogue in writing." The editorial stresses that "successful conclusion of U.S.-DPRK talks will make a decisive contribution to easing tensions and laying a firm foundation for peace on the Korean peninsula." Hoping that "the talks will not come to a rupture," the editorial urges "both South and North Korea to make concessions so that the United States and North Korea reach a good conclusion of their negotiations."

DPRK 100th-Day Memorial Service Previewed

SK1510020494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea is expected to hold a "central memorial rally" in observance of the 100th day after the death of Kim Il-song Sunday [16 October] morning in front of "the great leader's" statue on Pyongyang's Mansudae Hill.

A diplomatic source in Seoul said Saturday that Kim Chong-il, who has not showed up in public since his father's funeral on July 20, would attend the rally.

"We have obtained information that the 100th-day memorial rally will take place at 10 AM [0100 GMT] Sunday on Mansudae Hill instead of on Saturday as previously reported," the source said.

He noted that although Kim Chong-il would attend the memorial rally, he would probably not use the occasion to assume the presidency or the post of party general secretary.

It is believed that the rally has been scheduled for Sunday, the 101st day after Kim Il-song's death, instead of exactly on the 100th day because of a delay in the conclusion of nuclear talks in Geneva.

"Kim Chong-il is expected to attend the central memorial rally," a government official said. "If he doesn't, it cannot but be regarded as something extremely unusual."

DPRK Memorial Rally for Kim Il-song Reported

SK1710005394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea is likely to convene a full session of the Central Committee of the Workers' (communist) Party soon to build a power structure by electing Kim Chong-il as party general secretary.

Kim, who had been in seclusion for 87 days since his father's funeral in July, made his first official appearance Sunday at a huge memorial rally marking the 100th day since Kim Il-song's death.

North Korean broadcasts said the junior Kim attended the mass gathering as National Defense Committee chairman and supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces. The rally was held at 4 pm at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, or presidential palace, in Pyongyang.

A government source here said that all central committee members were reportedly instructed to stand by in Pyongyang, explaining this could signal that Kim will soon be elected party general secretary.

The central committee comprises 145 regular and 103 candidate members and is held at least once every six months.

Full committee sessions determine major issues of the Workers' Party, elect Politburo members and secretaries, and organize the Secretariat and National Defense Committee.

Meanwhile, North Korean broadcasts reported that some 100,000 people gathered at the memorial rally including People's Armed Forces Minister O Chin-u, Premier Kang Song-san and Vice Presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-chu and Kim Pyong-sik.

During the one-hour rally, they praised the "great accomplishments" of Kim Il-song while pledging to stand united behind his son.

TV Relay Reportedly Delayed

SK1610080594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—North Korea has informed the NHK Television of Japan that it would again postpone the relay of the tape-recorded scenes of the "central memorial rally" held in observance of the 100th day of the death of Kim Il-song, originally slated for 10 a.m., until 8 p.m. [1100 GMT] Sunday, a source in Seoul said.

The source said he had no way to know the reason for the three- time postponement of the relay from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., further to 5 p.m. and now to 8 p.m.

The Japanese television has signed an exclusive contract with North Korea to obtain the relay of the tape-recorded scenes of 100th-day memorial activities in North Korea.

A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Kim Il-song statue on the Mansudae Hill in Pyongyang from 8 to 9:05 a.m. Sunday.

It was attended by key party and administration officials like People's Armed Forces Minister O Chin-u and Administration Council Premier Kang Song-san.

But, Kim Chong-il did not show up at the ceremony. He instead sent a wreath to the statue in the name of Defense Committee chairman and supreme military commander.

A Seoul government official said it was not certain if the "central memorial rally" itself has been put off or just the relay of the tape-recorded scenes of the rally already held postponed due to some technical problems.

Minor Changes in Leadership Noted

SK1710070194 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Oct 94 p 2

[Report by Pak Chae-kyun: "No Noticeable Change in North Korea's Hierarchy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The order in the ranks of North Korea's top-level officials who attended the "wreath-laying ceremony" held in Mansudae Hill on the occasion of the 100th day since the elapse of Kim Il-song's death shows virtually no difference from that of Kim Il-song's death. Thus, the predictions that a fierce struggle for power would take place after Kim Il-song's death, and that considerable changes would take place within North Korea's highest echelons of power, have missed their mark.

There are two different interpretations regarding the virtual lack of change in North Korean leadership. One is that the top level of leadership in North Korea was stable enough not to require any changes in its rank, thus reflecting the degree of stability in Kim Chong-il's power. Another interpretation is that Kim Chong-il, failing to grasp power, lacks the power to manipulate the ranks of power which remain from Kim Il-song's lifetime. Future developments in the power succession process will determine which one of these two analyses is right.

However, the point to which we should pay attention is that vice marshal-level officers of the People's Army, including Paek Hak-nim, Kim Pong-yul, Kim Kwang-chin and Kim Ik-hyon, have been promoted. They belong to the so-called one-and-half generation in the military who link the first generation of the revolution in the military with the second generation of the revolution.

In the past, they ranked somewhere in the 50 to 100 positions. However, they began to rise in rank from 19 July when Kim Il-song's funeral ceremony was held, and have now surpassed Party Secretary Kim Ki-nam to be promoted to the 18th to 21st positions.

This illustrates that since Kim Il-song's death, the importance of their role of linking the first generation of the revolution with the second generation has increased proportionally. This also seems to reflect Kim Chong-il's intention to strengthen the support of the military for himself.

One should also pay attention to the fact that Yon Hyong-muk, candidate member of the Political Bureau and responsible secretary of Kangwon Provincial party committee who is well known to us, did not appear in the ranks of power. Ranked 21st on the list of the Funeral Committee members on Kim Il-song's death, he has failed to make any appearance since September. When Yon Hyon-muk was relegated from premiership to secretary of Kangwon Provincial party in December 1992, rumors circulated that he had been driven from the premiership because he instigated Kim Chong-il's enmity.

'No Remarkable Changes' Evident

SK1710095394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—No remarkable changes in the North Korean hierarchy emerged during the memorial ceremony held at Kumsusan Assembly Hall on Sunday to mark the passing of 100 days since the death of President Kim Il-song, NAEWOE press observed Monday.

According to the official North Korea watcher here, present at the rite was O Chin-u, People's Armed Forces commander, who needed help from others due to his physical frailty. Other high-level officials on the presidential platform as Politburo members were Premier Kang Song-san, Vice Presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-chu and Kim Pyong-sik, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Chief of General Staff Choe Kwang and party secretaries Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho and Han Song-yong.

The only one of the eight regular Politburo members not in attendance was So Yun-sok, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) Committee.

As for the eight candidate Politburo members, absent were former Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk, currently chief of the Chagang provincial chapter of the party, and Yi Son-sil.

Just like at the funeral, Kim Il-song's widow Kim Song-ae sat between the Politburo regular and candidate members.

Notable was that would-be Army commanders were seated between the Politburo candidate members and the party secretaries, as was the case at the funeral. The generals were Paek Hak-nim, Yi Ul-sol, Kim Pong-yul and Kim Kwang-chin.

Generally analyzing the ceremonies since Kim's death, NAEWOE said there were no changes in the Politburo regular and candidate members, who are the central power in North Korea.

Only in the secretariat group could a slight shift in order be detected.

Yi Hopes for 'Stable' Kim Chong-il Regime

SK1710062794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Deputy Premier and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku expressed hope Monday that North Korea will resolve the row over its nuclear program and start preparing for peace and prosperity, according to a spokesman for the National Unification Board.

In a speech delivered to an international seminar on the North Korean economy held at the Lotte Hotel and sponsored by the Korea Economic Daily, Minister Yi was also quoted as saying that "I want the Kim Chong-il regime to remain stable in North Korea."

"I want the Kim Chong-il regime to become the starting phase of reconciliation and cooperation, not the last phase of the 50-year-old regime in North Korea," Yi was cited as stating by the NUB spokesman.

Speculation on Kim Chong-il's Succession Noted

SK1710054994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—The mourning period for North Korea's late President Kim Il-song came to an end Sunday with a huge rally marking the 100th day since his death.

Attention is now focusing on when and how his son, Chong-il, will officially become No. 1 man in what is considered the world's most reclusive country.

After an 87-day absence from public view, Kim's official appearance at Sunday's memorial rite dispelled suspicions that something was wrong with him.

Kim looked in better shape than he did three months ago when he attended his father's funeral. But observers here noted he still seems to be plagued by health problems.

Making matters more uncertain, there is no proof to show that he has a firm grip on power in all fields.

The overall feeling of the Seoul government, therefore, is that it will recognize him as the official leader once he assumes the North's "corresponding posts."

These posts that Kim is entitled to assume are general secretary of the Workers' (communist) Party and state president.

Kim is already acting as chairman of the National Defense Committee, which represent the Armed Forces—one of the top three powers together with the party and the government.

Government sources here predict that he will become general secretary soon based on reliable information that all members of the North Korean Central Committee were instructed to stand by in Pyongyang after Sunday's memorial ceremony.

The general secretary will be elected by the central committee, composed of 145 regular and 103 candidate members.

In addition, a full session of the central committee is empowered to organize the party Politburo, Secretariat and party Military Commission. This function is merely nominal and major state affairs are normally determined in advance by the Politburo.

Major issues determined by the Central Committee are announced through the Supreme People's Assembly. But the assembly is not necessarily convened for such announcements. Broadcasts are deemed sufficient and there is no need for the elected general secretary to make a speech stating his acceptance of the post.

However, the election of the state president requires more complicated procedures.

The president is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly even though he is determined in advance at a Central Committee full session.

In view of the fact that North Korea has not convened the Supreme People's Assembly without prior notice since the regime's establishment, Pyongyang is likely to do so for the convocation.

The state president is to make an inauguration speech upon being elected by the assembly.

But there is no movement in Pyongyang yet on convocation, which must be made a fortnight or at least three days before the convocation.

In view of this fact, Kim's inauguration as state president is likely to be delayed for a considerable time.

No reason has been given for the delay, but some analysts here feel that his inauguration speech, which must include new policies abroad and particularly toward South Korea, is being delayed due to the protracted U.S.-North Korean talks in Geneva.

But another theory here has it that the presidency might be handed over to a first-generation revolutionary or a representative of the Armed Forces.

President: North Must Not Delay Nuclear Solution

SK1610100594 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Oct 94 p 1

[By reporter Kim Chang-ki]

[FBIS Translated Text] President Kim Yong-sam, interviewed on 16 October by CHUNGBU MAEIL SINMUN on its founding anniversary, said: If we pursue a flexible policy toward the North regarding inter-Korean relations, it will encourage North Korea to miscalculate. If the nuclear issue is resolved, however, the government will push ahead with a more progressive policy toward the North.

President Kim made this remark when he was asked if he is prepared to take a flexible policy toward the North. He added: North Korea is faced with a situation in which it can no longer delay the settlement of the nuclear issue. If the situation continues in which North Korea delays the settlement of the nuclear issue, the economic and diplomatic difficulty North Korea is experiencing will become more serious.

Meeting on DPRK Efforts Toward Ethnic Koreans

SK1510015994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean consuls general stationed in major American cities gathered Friday [14 October] at the South Korean Embassy here to discuss heading off North Korean efforts to penetrate the ethnic Korean community in the United States with the recent rapprochement between Pyongyang and Washington.

During the meeting of 10 consuls general, the second of its kind this year, presided over by ambassador to the United States Han Sung-su, views were also exchanged on the outlook for Pyongyang-Washington ties, ways to expand bilateral economic cooperation and the prospects for mid-term U.S. elections next month.

In a written instruction presented at the meeting, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said, "One of the problems for which (the consuls general) should be prepared in connection with the development of relations between Washington and Pyongyang concerns the ethnic Korean community.

"North Korea is likely to engage in activities to foster pro- Pyongyang sentiments among ethnic Koreans in the

U.S. once they are allowed to do consular work after establishing a liaison office in the U.S.," Minister Han pointed out.

The foreign minister expressed concern over the possibility that the ethnic Korean community in America will be divided into pro- Seoul and pro-Pyongyang groups before falling into hostility and conflict.

Taking the ethnic Korean community in Japan as an example, the minister said Koreans in the United States will have to learn from their counterparts in Japan—divided into the pro-Seoul organization Mindan and the pro-Pyongyang group Chochongnyon that have been embroiled in meaningless showdowns and competition.

The minister called on the consuls general to devise measures to solve the problem, while trusting in the judgment of most ethnic Koreans to show good sense, and to have confidence that the Korean peninsula will be reunified under a democratic system.

Minister Han, however, warned the diplomats to avoid feeding conflict by applying a symptomatic treatment to the problem.

Ambassador Han Seung-soo, meanwhile, admitted that Seoul- Washington relations have entered a new phase in the aftermath of rapprochement between Pyongyang and Washington.

"There is, however, no restlessness in the existing friendly, cooperative relations between Seoul and Washington despite the new developments (in ties between North Korea and the U.S.)," the ambassador asserted. "We will have to make efforts to anticipate the new developments and cope with them effectively."

The meeting also addressed steps to establish discipline among South Korean diplomats in America in connection with indiscretions committed recently by staff at the consulates general in Seattle and Chicago.

Lawmakers Condemn Seoul 'Diplomatic Incapability'

SK1510034794 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 94 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amid reports that an agreement between Washington and Pyongyang on the nuclear problem is imminent, ruling and opposition lawmakers alike grilled the government over its policy on North Korea.

Judging that the United States has deviated from the principle of a solution which is halting the North's nuclear development attempt, the lawmakers found fault with what they say is the government's diplomatic incapability.

In particular, opposition lawmakers contended that South Korea has been denied any position in the Geneva negotiation talks, saying that the alienation could be regarded as a complete failure of the nation's policy on diplomacy.

The displeasure was vented during an inspection of the National Unification Board [NUB] by the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee.

Rep. Pak Chong-su of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) argued that the United States and North Korea have decided everything with regard to the North's nuclear issue while excluding South Korea almost completely.

"The government should take responsibility for the result of the Geneva talks which fails to reflect South Korea's position but only imposes a financial burden oh Seoul," Pak said.

He also charged that Washington's move to reach an agreement with Pyongyang bears witness to the shaky cooperation between Seoul and Washington.

Rep. Yi Man-sop (DLP) attributed the slack cooperation between Seoul and Washington to the government's lack of consistency in its policy on North Korea.

Rep. Kim Tong-kon (DLP) warned that the Geneva talks are moving to ward that which is not in favor of the nation's interests, demanding to know when the government will clear suspicion on the North's past nuclear activities.

Kim also called on the NUB to boost its status, saying that the NUB has been sidelined in mapping out major unification policies.

Rep. Kim Won-ki of the opposition Democratic Party (DP) criticized the government harshly, saying that the Kim Yong-sam government's foreign policy turned out to be a complete failure.

Rep. Yi Pu-yong (DP) said after the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, the government's unification policy has zigzagged, triggering confusion among the people.

Noting that it is actually difficult to see any inter-Korean summit talks take place at an early date, Yi asked whether the government intends to push for a meeting of inter-Korean legislators aimed at normalizing the deadlocked inter-Korean relations.

Government Urged To Clarify Position on DPRK

SK1610105294 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Oct 94 p 3

[Editorial: "The ROK Position"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We should first think about our overall position regarding the "U.S.-DPRK agreement." In short, we do not know what would be favorable for us regarding the talks. Indeed, "who are we"?

We are not sure if we can continue to urge North Korea to guarantee the transparency of its past nuclear activities even though there have been no changes in North Korea's dialogue attitude toward South Korea. People say the danger of nuclear war has disappeared, but a war can be waged at any time without nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, we are now in a position to provide North Korea with money. The ROK has been completely fooled by North Korea's blackmail operations and the U.S. policy of giving priority to its own national interest.

Some people say it might be good to continue maintaining the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. If the NPT collapses, however, U.S. President Clinton will be the first to be victimized, then we, the ROK, will be next. Some U.S. circles may say the ROK should offer money and be silent because it will be harmed the most if North Korea uses nuclear weapons. Anyway, we will be harmed if North Korea uses poison gas if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula. If this happens, however, U.S. interests will be damaged more due to the military and security disorder in the Northeast Asia resulting from nuclear proliferation. If not, why is the United States making such concessions to North Korea by soothing the latter? If countries like Japan and China make efforts to strengthen nuclear development due to North Korea's nuclear provocation, this will further irritate the United States than the ROK suffers. In this respect, we expect that no one can say the agreement from the U.S.-DPRK talks would be much more favorable for the ROK than the United States.

From the overall point of view, North Korea has gained many concessions from the United States as a result of its blackmail operations, while the United States has succeeded in avoiding the crisis of a collapse of the NPT before midterm elections—under the pretext that ROK will provide money—by making the ROK become helpless regarding the nuclear issue. It seems that only powers like the United States or countries like North Korea, which is well- versed in blackmail operations, would gain what they want in the international community.

Now, the government should honestly speak about its position and apologize to the people if it feels to do so. Some people may say that if North Korea's economic openness is promoted due to the settlement of the North Korean nuclear issue, this would be beneficial to the ROK in the long run. We cannot be optimistic, however, because North Korea would not open doors that would be advantageous to the ROK. Anyway, the government should frankly speak about the above-mentioned matters.

Seoul Conducting Review of Policy on DPRK

SK1710070994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—The government has started a general review of its North Korea policy, placing priority on resolving the nuclear issue now that the Washington-Pyongyang talks in Geneva are nearing conclusion and Kim Chong-il's formal rise to power appears imminent.

The step is being taken in the judgment that the nuclear talks' likely outcome, though falling short of the principal Seoul- Washington accord, will have a positive effect on the settlement of the nuclear dispute and on improving inter-Korean relations.

A government official said Monday that once the Geneva negotiations are concluded, "South-North Korean relations would have to undergo changes. Therefore, our North Korea policy premised on the resolution of the nuclear matter should be reviewed."

If South Korea is allowed to play the leading role in providing the North with light-water reactor technology, the official went on, "inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation will be activated considerably... In the implementation of the South-North joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. In particular, inter-Korean dialogue is unavoidable."

Once Kim Chong-il is formally installed as leader, the administration will try to reopen all inter-Korean dialogue channels, including a summit meeting and the joint nuclear control committee, and ease the linking of economic cooperation with the North to the nuclear problem.

The government, however, plans to carefully study whether to propose an inter-Korean summit after reviewing the final outcome of the Geneva negotiations and the stability of the new North Korean leadership.

With respect to inter-Korean economic cooperation, Seoul plans to promote a step-by-step basis under which businessmen's visits to the North and the activation of processing exchanges would precede industrial investment.

But given public discontent with the nuclear talks' expected outcome, the administration has decided to try to win over South Korean citizens prior to promoting a new North Korea policy.

Firstly through Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok's administrative policy address before the National Assembly on Tuesday [18 October], the government will reportedly maintain that the Washington-Pyongyang talks in Geneva, despite their failings, are progressing in a direction compatible with its principles and goals. The Kim administration will also declare its intention to point the Geneva talks toward improving inter-Korean relations as well as securing peace on the Korean peninsula.

As the Geneva negotiations are still going on, however, Premier Yi will avoid stating clearly whether the administration will accept their outcome, instead stressing that an agreement would freeze the North's nuclear development and that inter-Korean dialogue should resume to ease tension and promote reconciliation, according to official sources.

In this connection, the government has reportedly deleted from the policy address a paragraph expressing its intention of providing the North with support including a light-water reactor should its nuclear transparency be guaranteed.

A government official said, "as the Geneva talks are yet to be concluded, the administration can hardly mention explicitly whether or not it will accept their outcome. But the address will refer to the North Korean nuclear issue and inter-Korean relations under the premise of accepting the outcome."

Now that the administration is reviewing its North Korea policy, Premier Yi's address will focus on urging the North to take a positive attitude toward reopening inter-Korean dialogue to ease tension, implement the South-North joint declaration on a nuclear- free Korean peninsula and promote inter-Korean reconciliation.

North Minister Postpones Southeast Asian Trip

SK1510024994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangkok, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Both the Thai Foreign Ministry and the North Korean Embassy here on Saturday [15 October] confirmed reports that North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam's planned tour of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia in late October has been postponed.

A North Korean embassy official said Foreign Minister Kim's Southeast Asian trip had been put off but declined to specify the reason.

He added, however, that Pyongyang had requested the four Southeast Asian countries' understanding of the postponement, hinting that the decision was related to Kim Chong-il's formal rise to power as general secretary of the Workers' Party and state president.

He said negotiations were under way to reschedule Kim's tour of the four countries, mentioning a tentative 10 days in late November.

A Thai Foreign Ministry official also said the North Korean's visit to Thailand and the other Southeast Asian countries, scheduled for late October, had been postponed, adding that the trip has not been rescheduled yet.

A diplomat with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) here said a trip to the region by Kim in late November was out of the question because most countries would be busy preparing for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting that month. It would be difficult for him to reschedule the trip for this year, he added.

Seoul 'Poised To Bar' Foreign Firms From North

SK1510012594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0113 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The government is poised to bar foreign businesses incorporated in South Korea from officially visiting North Korea for investment purposes, which is reportedly under consideration by such foreign economic organizations as the American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) and the European Union [EU] Chamber of Commerce in Seoul.

A government official said Saturday [15 October] that South Korea would not permit such groups to visit the North to survey the investment climate as businesses incorporated in South Korea are bound by domestic law.

This government regulation would be applied equally to foreign businesses here and domestic companies, the official explained, saying that the government's policy of linking the North Korean nuclear issue with economic cooperation is closely associated with its allies including the United States and Japan.

Currently, official trips to North Korea by domestic businesses are strictly prohibited.

He added that the American Embassy in Seoul has reportedly notified the South Korean Government of Washington's own disapproval policies in accordance with present U.S. law that limits trade with and travel to hostile countries.

Unlike foreign firms incorporated in South Korea, those companies which only have representative offices here and wish to dispatch delegations to North Korea would be subject to decisions by their own governments, he said.

He asserted that a feasibility study should be undertaken first before American and European companies consider "risky investments."

In particular, American businesses' North Korean trade and investment would require an amendment to current U.S. law, he pointed out.

The official then noted that South Korean firms' advance into North Korea for trade and investment is closely related to the nuclear issue and the economic policies of the parties concerned.

AmCham was reportedly considering dispatching member companies to North Korea last August to study the investment environment there.

Earlier this week, the EU Chamber of Commerce also disclosed it wanted member firms to visit the North for investment survey purposes.

NUB: No Establishment of North Trade Mission

SK1710015194 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0103 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Unification Board [NUB] denies the report that the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation [KOTRA] has signed an agreement to establish a trade mission in North Korea, saying that it has not received any report of this and that it is not true.

A NUB official stated today that the NUB issued permits in June for 26 KOTRA members of the 23 overseas missions to contact North Koreans in order to hold consultations with and get a feel for the activities of North Korean companies, and stated that the KOTRA members were to report on their contacts with North Koreans to the NUB. He added that the NUB has yet to receive any reports from KOTRA on this.

The official also stated: It is true that KOTRA has secretly promoted advancement into North Korea in preparation for a possible solution of the nuclear problem. As far as I understand, however, it has not achieved any visible results in the present situation.

Issue Studied at Working Level

SK1710055894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0525 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Trade, Industry and Energy Minister Kim Chol-su on Monday denied press reports that the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) has concluded an agreement with North Korea on opening a trade liaison office in the Najin-Sonbong free trade zone this year.

During National Assembly inspection of the Ministry, Kim explained, "the issue of opening a trade office in North Korea has been studied at the working level but was never decided as part of KOTRA's agenda nor examined officially at the government level."

In a related development, KOTRA disclosed the same day that it is tentatively looking at opening a trade office in Pyongyang or Najin-Sonbong at the working level.

KOTRA officials said that on the precondition the North Korean nuclear problem is settled, they are considering opening an office in Pyongyang or Najin-Sonbong and dispatching a delegation as major projects to expedite the corporation's business plans in the North.

"We did not have any working consultations on the issue with North Korea. But Najin-Sonbong is a special economic zone which North Korea designated as open to foreigners, and we are studying it as a possible trade office location," one KOTRA official said.

"We have never had prior negotiations with or approval from the government," said the official, adding that a decision would be made on whether to press the plans after the nuclear problem is solved and the government formulates appropriate policy.

Perry Scheduled To Visit as 'Special Envoy'

SK1510020894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—United States Secretary of Defense William Perry will visit South Korea right after a settlement is reached at the U.S.-North Korea nuclear talks in Geneva, government sources said Saturday [15 October].

As Perry's trip to Seoul is being made in his capacity as President Bill Clinton's special envoy immediately after the talks conclude, he will seek South Korea's understanding of the accord and consult on bilateral follow-up measures.

Seoul Criticized for No Rent From U.S. Embassy

SK1710100394 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 Oct 94 p 2

[Report by correspondent So Yang-won]

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned on 16 October that the government has failed to receive any fee from the U.S. Embassy for the use of national and public land, although the U.S. Embassy has been occupying about 2,000 pyong [one pyong is equal to 3.954 sq. yds] of national and public land on Sejongno Street in Seoul for the use of its own office building and its staff's residences for 14 years.

In July last year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Sports were told by the Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI]: "Because, beginning October 1980, the U.S. Embassy in the ROK has had no ground to occupy the national property free of charge, we should collect a rental fee for the embassy's use of the national property." This notwithstanding, even though one year has passed since, the reality is that no one has ever made any efforts to collect the rent.

Some people are criticizing this, saying: Only the U.S. Embassy has been exempted, while all other foreign missions in the ROK have been paying rental fees. This is against the principle of equity. Our government is not asserting its proper rights toward the United States.

It has been found out that at the moment, the U.S. Embassy is occupying 6,615 square meters of land on #82-1, Sejongno, Seoul, free of charge. We could be collecting about 500 million won in Korean currency annually in light of the value of the land located nearby.

The building used by the U.S. Embassy was built on our national land in 1961 with $2.06 million from the U.S. Government and $1.15 million from our government, respectively. In accordance with the Status of the Forces Agreement [SOFA], the U.S. Operations Mission and its successor, U.S. Agency for International Development, had used the building free of charge until October 1980.

However, because the SOFA stipulates that "the building shall be used free of charge only by a U.S. aid-giving agency or its successor," the Ministry of Finance and the BAI presented an interpretation last year to the effect that following the withdrawal of the U.S. aid agency, the legal ground for the U.S. Embassy's free use of the land is no longer in effect. The Ministry of Culture and Sports and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, too, made clear that they would seek a solution by holding negotiations with the U.S. side immediately.

This notwithstanding, although more than one year has already passed, the Ministry of Culture and Sports has taken no particular measures, except that it has only surveyed the land; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not been holding any active negotiations with the U.S. Government, thereby leading people to wonder if the ministry has virtually given up collecting the rental fee.

Nuclear Cooperation Talks Scheduled With PRC

SK1510001594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0009 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China open talks on an agreement on cooperation in nuclear power generation in Beijing on Oct. 17-18, focusing on safety measures to prevent accidents and joint production of nuclear facilities, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday [15 October].

Seoul hopes to conclude the negotiations before Chinese Premier Li Peng visits here from Oct. 31 to Nov. 4.

Choe Yong-chin, director-general of International Economic Affairs, will lead the South Korean delegation.

Possible Security Policy Team Reshuffle Viewed

SK1710031594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Time is running out for the foreign and national security policy team, which is certain to see a change of faces in a year-end reshuffle or even earlier.

The team flows down from Deputy Premier-Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku to Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, Defense Minister Yi Pyong- tae and Chief Presidential Secretary Chong Chong-uk.

The present tone on their retirement is that it would be a reprimand for the North Korea-U.S. nuclear negotiations. The final agreement, although not fully out, is rather different from what the Seoul government had in mind at first.

President Kim Yong-sam's main cause for discontent is that South Korea will end up financing the light-water reactor project for North Korea even before Pyongyang reveals its past nuclear activities.

Moreover, the prospects for resumption of inter-Korean dialogue are bleak as evidenced by Pyongyang's staunch refusal to talk to Seoul.

Those who want the team ousted blame its members for failing to get the upper hand at the most opportune event—North Korean President Kim Il-song's death—and for losing their grip on things.

Then there were the not infrequent times where disunity within the team showed up in embarrassing forms, like the presidential secretary publicly negating the foreign minister's remarks or even the president saying something critical that the diplomacy team could not undo.

President Kim has openly showed his displeasure with the shape that North Korea-U.S. nuclear negotiations are taking. The foreign policy team will have to take responsibility if the president decides someone must bear the blame.

But some are advising against any immediate reshuffle, chiefly because this is a time not to muddle the situation but to urge unity within the government in accepting the results of the North Korea- U.S. nuclear negotiations.

The present team should stay on to wrap up the talks' results and assist the president through next month's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit, then perhaps let go toward year's end, they say.

Then there are those who want an early dismissal, especially from the ruling camp.

"We have to graduate from the type of massive cabinet reshuffle at year-end or new year's styled after politically undeveloped countries," said an official in the ruling party.

"We have to be able to dismiss a person whenever necessary," he said.

Another official suggested that the team members should think about resigning voluntarily to ease the burden on the president.

"The president is anxious these days with the nuclear negotiations results coming up. But he hasn't said a thing about changing the foreign policy team," said an official at the presidential office.

But considering President Kim's political style of making the most dramatic move when it is least expected, a reshuffle is a definite possibility.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Iran's President Arrives, Meets With Sultan

LD1510202194 Tehran IRIB Television Second Program Network in Persian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mr. 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his accompanying delegation arrived in Seri Begawan airport in the capital of Brunei, Darussalam, this afternoon. He was welcomed by Sir Hassanal Bolkiah, the sultan of Brunei, and other high-ranking officials.

On arrival in Seri Begawan, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his accompanying delegation held their first round of talks. In this round of talks, the sultan of Brunei conveyed the pleasure felt by that country's government and people at receiving President Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his accompanying delegation. Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, for his part, expressed gratitude for the warm welcome extended by the government and the people of Brunei and welcomed the expansion of bilateral cooperation.

In the second round of official talks held between the Iranian president and the sultan of Brunei, which was held this afternoon, ways of expanding bilateral cooperation and the establishment of an air link, sea transportation, investment in projects of mutual interest, and cooperation in the fields of oil and energy were discussed. In this round of talks, the two sides expressed the hope that after their discussions, the two countries' specialist delegations would sign agreements in areas of mutual interest at the end of the visit.

Agreement Signed on Cooperation

LD1610172794 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] On the basis of a memorandum of understanding, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Brunei will be expanding their economic, commercial, educational, and cultural cooperation.

[Begin correspondent recording] This document was signed by the foreign ministers of both countries at the end of formal talks held between Mr. 'Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of our country, and the sultan of Brunei. It comprises five articles, the first of which specifies that the two countries will cooperate in the fields of trade, investment, communication, technology, industry, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, as well as training, science, culture, and the arts.

The two countries also agreed to exchange information and experience in the field of Islamic banking and the participation of each country's private sectors in the tenders offered by the state and non-state sectors of the other, and to exchange visits between each others' investment units to study investment prospects in each others' countries. There will also be scientific cooperation between the two countries' universities, cultural exchanges, cooperation between their respective radio and television organizations, and participation in Koranic recitation competitions.

The memo of understanding emphasizes exchanges of information regarding agriculture, fisheries, environmental protection, and forestry. Cooperation in the fields of air services, tourism, oil, gas, and petrochemicals and the exploration and exploitation of mines will also increase.

Correspondent of the Central News Unit reporting from Seri Begawan, Brunei. [end recording]

Communique Issued on Visit

LD1710110994 Tehran IRNA in English 1034 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 17, IRNA—Iran and Brunei in a joint communique Monday supported cooperation between the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The joint communique was released simultaneously in Tehran and Bandar Seri Begawan at the end of President Rafsanjani's two-day official visit to Brunei.

The president will arrive here Monday on a three-day official visit on the third leg of his three-nation Asian tour which has so far brought him to Indonesia and Brunei. The two sides also underlined issues related to the world of Islam including situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Afghanistan, Middle East and central Asia.

Stressing the need for further cooperation among members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the two countries reiterated their support for the OIC resolution on lifting arms embargo against the Bosnian Muslims.

Rafsanjani Leaves Brunei for Malaysia

LD1710100994 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 17, IRNA—President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani wound up his 3-day official visit to Brunei Monday and left for Malaysia, the last leg of his three-nation Asian tour. Advocates of the Islamic revolution lined up on the two sides of the president's route to the airport while waving flags of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During his Brunei visit, President Rafsanjani met with Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah and other authorities of the country.

The president was accompanied by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Minister of Economy and Financial Affairs Mohammad Khan in his tour.

Expansion of Tehran-Bandar Seri Begawan trade cooperation as well as investments by the private sectors of both the countries and exchange of scientific and cultural data and expertise were among topics President Rafsanjani discussed with Bruneian officials. The president's trip was in response to the last year visit to Tehran of Sultan Bokiah.

On the first leg of his Asian tour, President Rafsanjani visited Indonesia.

Malaysia

Iranian President Rafsanjani Arrives 17 Oct

BK1710074094 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Iranian President 'Ali Hashemi-Rafsanjani arrived in Kuala Lumpur today for a three-day official visit to enhance trade and bilateral ties between Iran and Malaysia. Rafsanjani, who is leading a 100-member delegation, is on the last leg of his week-long, three-nation tour, which has taken him to Indonesia and Brunei.

The Iranian delegation also included Vice President and head of Budget Planning Organization Mas'ud Rowghani-Zanjani; Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati; Minister of Mines and Metals Hoseyn Mahluji; and Minister of Industries Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and his wife Datuk Sri Datin Paduka Dr. Siti Hasmah were at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Subang to welcome the Iranians.

Foreign Minister Urges UN To Review Contributions

BK1410161594 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United Nations should review the rate of contribution by the developed countries to the world body. Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said the rate should be increased following the stronger economic position of the developing countries. The UN Secretariat should take into account the fact that the economic situation in many developing nations had improved compared to 10 or 20 years ago. He told reporters this after meeting with Kelantan UMNO leaders in Kota Baru.

He was commenting on the statement by UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali recently that the world body is gradually broke. Datuk Abdullah disclosed the world body needed huge funds to maintain peacekeeping operations, which were becoming more urgent in several countries, and the UN Secretariat should initiate measures to deal with the problem.

Boundary Dispute Settled With Singapore

BK1410135394 Singapore Radio One in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Malaysia and Singapore have settled the issue of a historic boundary at the territorial waters after 14 years of talks. Senior officials of both countries put their marks on a boundary agreement at a meeting in Kuala Lumpur on the Malaysia-Singapore demarcation of the boundary in the Straits of Johor. The agreement will be forwarded to the respective governments in the next four or five weeks for endorsement. Officials said the new boundary is based on precise coordinates. Both countries have carried out surveys to determine their territorial waters. The new agreement will not replace an accord signed in 1927. It will remain valid except on the actual boundary.

Commentary Views Economic Relations With Europe

BK1410141994 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0810 GMT 14 Oct 94

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The potential of European economic cooperation with East Asia has yet to be fully tapped. Perhaps the obstacle could be that Europe is still reluctant to accept these countries on equal terms. But in an increasingly interdependent world, regions cannot afford to remain isolated or be inward- looking. The West cannot continue to look only to the West. Lest they be left out, it is about time that Europe recognizes the East Asian miracle.

Unlike the West, which is struggling a recession, East Asian countries are increasingly likened to economic success stories. Malaysia, among them, has achieved impressive growth through sheer hard work. So, too, have other economies in the region such as Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. These countries have achieved credit-worthiness in their own right.

For global prosperity, Europe needs to treat East Asia on equal terms as pointed out by Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed. However, the problem has been that the region is still looked upon as a cheap manufacturing base. This narrow perception has to change. Neither will East Asian countries accept a partnership that only benefits one party significantly. The European private sector stands to gain a lot if it strives to nurture long-term relationships with its East Asian counterparts. The current trend is for strategic alliances which must include transfer of technology. Even with this potential, Europe has to take a long, hard second look at East Asia. Countries in the region are not going to take kindly to imposition of European standards. The simple fact is that they just do not have the right to do so. Imposing sanctions and attaching social clauses due to noncompliance to labor issues and human rights have proven to be just unfair trading tools. For example, Western-type democracy simply will not be practical for countries trying their best to develop their economies. If the new world order has to come about, there needs to be an economic, political, psychological and cultural revolution. Obviously, such a phenomena must be based on equality.

The fact that East Asian products only comprise 12 percent of Europe's imports is a clear indication of Europe's ignorance towards the region. European countries should not give in to pressure from groups with vested interests and treat East Asian countries unfairly. In the long term, they too might be losing a potentially large market.

However, there must be a pull factor for Europe to come here. It will not happen automatically. The onus, too, is on the East Asian private sector to promote itself and adapt to technological change. With businesses going global, it is fast becoming an increasingly borderless world. Problems arise if one region tends to dominate others. Dictating and imposing one's own terms on others is not going to do anybody any good. A new world order would require that all regions pull in one direction for the common good. A simple notion, no doubt, but it is one that could promise a new prosperity the world [words indistinct].

New Commander Says RDF Operational by Yearend

BK1410134494 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Oct 94 p 5

[Reports by Sabri Sharif and Sufi Yusof]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Langkawi, Sun.—The 10th Brigade Para, the main component of the armed forces' rapid deployment force (RDF), is expected to be fully operational by early next year, its newly-appointed commander, Brig-Gen [Brigadier General] Hashim Hussein, said today. He said there were a number of training modules which the force members had to complete by the end of the year.

Tomorrow is D-Day for the RDF to demonstrate the capabilities of Malaysia's latest military force, and Hashim's boys will bear the main responsibility of leading an assault on an imaginary enemy occupying three strategic spots on this idyllic tourist island.

Hashim, 47, who took over command from Brig-Gen Zaini Said, undergoing a senior officer's course in India since Sept 8, emphasised that the RDF would be primarily concerned with dealing with local conflicts and emergencies.

He said although the RDF was conceptualised to operate beyond the shores of Malaysia to assist friendly countries facing internal crisis or where Malaysian hostages are being held or strategic interests are being threatened, "our immediate task is to help the Government resolve local problems".

Hashim, who was the former commander of the Malaysian battalion serving in the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Unprofor), said there were no immediate plans to expand the brigade strength and acquire more weapons or equipment.

"We have almost attained our peak strength and we are quite satisfied with whatever weapons and equipment that we have now. But, we will probably be getting some new weapons and equipment in future," he said.

The brigade has light tanks, armoured personnel carriers, Land Rovers, heavy-duty trucks, anti-tank units, heavy and light infantry arms, and various support equipment like those used by the engineering and general service corps.

He was speaking to the NEW STRAITS TIMES after being awarded the "bloodwing" badge to be worn on his general's uniform to symbolise his acceptance and recognition by his men as a paratrooper and their leader.

He had earlier witnessed, parade at the football field near Bukit Seraya here of all the units under his command—the 9th and 17th Battalions Royal Malay Regiment, the 8th Battalion Royal Rangers Regiment, the 1st Royal Artillery Regiment, the "B" Squadron of the 11th Royal Armoured Regiment, and support units from the engineering logistics and general services corps.

Hashim said the "bloodwing" is a tradition among paratroopers in recognition of their efforts to obtain the coveted badge.

"I would say we wear them; others envy them," he said, when asked how he felt about being a paratrooper at his age.

Apart from his age, he has chalked up a record of being the only grandfather to command a brigade in the army. He has a granddaughter and is about to get a grandson soon.

Hashim, who has served on a number of commands and postings, including the 108th Infantry Battalion commander and brigade major (now known as chief of staff) in the 4th and 9th Infantry Brigades, said his brigade would report to the Chief of Army.

He is assisted by Col [Colonel] Daud Ariffin (deputy brigade commander), Lt-Col [Lieutenant-Colonel] Effendi Mustapha (chief of staff), Lt-Col Zulkiple Kassim (commanding officer of the 17th Battalion Royal Malay Regiment), Lt-Col Zulkifli Mat Zam (commanding officer of the 9th Battalion Royal Malay Regiment), Lt-Col Derrick alias Osman Abdul Jalil (commanding officer of the 8th Battalion Royal Rangers Regiment) and Lt-Col Hamzah Bachik (1st Royal Artillery Regiment).

On the choice of the three infantry battalions, he said, this was based on their proven combat records.

"The 9th Battalion Royal Malay Regiment is regarded as one of the best infantry units in the army and is credited with a number of successful operations against the communist terrorists," he said.

The battalion killed 38 communist terrorists and detained 16 others between 1972 and 1974. This unit was formerly commanded by the former Armed Forces Chief Gen [General] Tan Sri Yaacob Mat Zain.

It was also the first infantry battalion to take part in the Eksesais Bersepadu [Joint Exercise], under the Five Power Defence Arrangement a few years ago when the land element was introduced into the air exercise.

Hashim said the 17th Battalion Royal Malay Regiment was also a reputable and formidable fighting force, having served in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

He added that the 8th Battalion Royal Rangers Regiment had the only surviving Pingat Gagah Berani (PGB) [Medal of Valor] medal recipient, Warrant Officer 1 Kanang anak Langkau, who has since retired from the army.

Defense Minister on Phaseout of F5-E Fighters

BK1410153294 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Royal Malaysian Air Force, RMAF, will phase out its aging Northrop F5-E fighters next year. Defense Minister Datuk Najib Tun Razak said with the decommissioning of the fighters, RMAF will concentrate on developing the new FA-18s, MiG-29s, and the Hawk fighters as its main combat aircraft. He said this when queried by reporters on the future of the squadron made of the U.S.-made fighters after a check presentation at his office in Kuala Lumpur. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Foreign Minister's Activities in New York Noted

BK1410135194 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0400 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Phnom Penh 14 Oct (AKP)—Prince Norodom Sirivut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Kingdom of Cambodia, took part in the 49th UN General Assembly in the United States. In New York he held talks with Nguyen Manh Cam, his SRV counterpart, on the political, economic, and social situations in the two countries and on bilateral relations. Also discussed were the Immigration Law and the date of the next official visit to Cambodia by a Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs delegation.

In another meeting, Josef Zieleniec, Czech minister of foreign affairs, discussed with Prince Sirivut diplomatic relations between the two countries. Zieleniec affirmed that "the Czech Republic will soon appoint an ambassador to Cambodia."

In Washington the Cambodian chief diplomat was received by U.S. Senator John McCain, and U.S. aid was the focus of the talks. Furthermore, Prince Sirivut attended an informal meeting organized by the Cambodian association in the United States, where over 200 Cambodians were present. It was an occasion for the prince to inform the audience about the government's activities concerning national defense and the economic revival, and to invite Cambodian associations abroad to take part in national construction.

KR Say Only Three Months Needed To Clear Mines

BK1510132094 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. propaganda networks recently alleged that the biggest danger in Cambodia comes from land mines, contending that it would take more than 300 years to remove the mines from this country, while U.S. experts are training two-headed soldiers how to conduct these operations.

This is an out-and-out imperialist remark. In making such a claim, the U.S. imperialists thought they would be able to fool the Cambodian nation and people and other people around the world. Even children understand that, provided there is peace in Cambodia, this problem of land mines is not insoluble. Once there is peace, the mines can be defused within three months. For this reason, the Cambodian people would like to ask the United States these questions:

1. Why did you not say a word about the invasion of Cambodia by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops since 25 December 1978, a period of more than 15 years to date?

2. Why did you not say a word about who has destroyed the Paris agreement, who has joined communist Vietnam in helping communist Vietnamese forces continue their aggression against and occupation of Cambodia, who has opposed the quadripartite national reconciliation, and who has joined communist Vietnam in continuing the latter's war in Cambodia to this day?

The Cambodian people clearly know that the United States dares not answer these two questions because the United States relies on communist Vietnam to continue fueling the communist Vietnamese aggressors' war in Cambodia.

The United States is plunging deeper into the collusion with communist Vietnam to fuel the communist Vietnamese aggressors' war in Cambodia by agreeing to dissolve all its puppets, whether they are the Para troops of Dien Del or Ranariddh. The so-called reorganization of the two-headed government in fact means forcing these two types of Para troops to be officially under the exclusive command of Vietnam's puppets. Since the end of 1978 the communist Vietnamese have been aggressors. They have used all kinds of weapons, particularly mines, to kill the Cambodian people. Communist Vietnamese forces have laid mines everywhere in Cambodia, in villages and rice fields. The communist Vietnamese, through the K-5 labor and troops of communist Vietnam and the two-headed government, have systematically lined the border with mines, each line comprising hundreds of thousands of all types of mines. This is to serve as a line of defense to prevent the people from earning a living and to prevent the resistance forces from operating.

U.S. military advisers and experts are not coming to save Cambodia from the danger of mines. The U.S. imperialists have dispatched military aid and commanders to continue fueling the communist Vietnamese aggressors' war to kill more Cambodian people. Thus, the U.S. imperialists do not have to shed crocodile tears about mines in Cambodia. The U.S. imperialists committed very serious crimes against the Cambodian nation and people in 1970-1975. Now the United States is coming a second time to commit aggression against Cambodia. The United States is therefore very guilty for its actions toward the Cambodian nation and people.

KR Reportedly Regroup for Dry Season Battles

BK1610075294 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 15 Oct 94 pp 1, 11

[Report by Mea Nop]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a military report from Battambang Province, the Khmer Rouge rebels stationed around the Tonle Sap lake have regrouped for new attacks in the coming dry season.

The second deputy governor of Battambang Province, said: "We are already aware that the Khmer Rouge have regrouped in preparation for attacking us. According to the [provincial] military command, the recent floods have prevented them from being able to assemble quickly." Somehow there was still doubt about Khmer Rouge ability to attack Battambang Province and other areas in the northwest, west, and center of the country. He added that the armed units in the 5th Military Region in Battambang Province and the 4th Military Region in Siem Reap Province had already cooperated in mopping up the regrouped rebels.

Nam Tum also said: "This is the plan of the Defense Ministry. Cooperation between the 4th and 5th Military Regions began last month.

Military analysts conclude that the government and the Khmer Rouge have apparently prepared thir forces for battle in the coming dry season. Apart from reinforcing military bases along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Khmer Rouge has begun laying mines on scores of important roads, such as Route 10 linking Pailin with Battambang provincial town, Route 12 linking Kompong Thom with Preah Vihear Province, the stretch of National Route 6 between Stoung and Chikreng, the stretch of National Route 6A between Sisophon and Poipet, railroads, and trails, and a number of other areas. Every day in Battambang Province, a number of people are killed by mines planted by the Khmer Rouge and at least three persons are wounded and hospitalized.

Analysts have also said that the Khmer Rouge have set traps with 60-mm and 80-mm rounds and grenades in the jungle in order to expand its territory without using troops. Some 8,000 or 9,000 rebel forces have regrouped into small units in key areas in preparation for attacks in the coming dry season; however, if they have the opportunity, the units will attack at random as they did in Mongkolborei District in Battambang Province and Stoung District in Kompong Thom Province recently.

What has the government prepared for the dry season campaign? According to the THAILAND TIMES, the government has purchased 100 T-54 tanks, 20 armored carriers, and two helicopters armed with rocket launchers. The weaponry, shipped from Yugoslavia, will arrive in Cambodia this November at the latest.

In preparation for the dry season campaign which will begin in January 1995, the Defense Ministry has completely reorganized its forces by combining a number of regular divisional units into a strong unit with combat experience.

A joint exercise by various divisional units of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] has already been conducted. Nearly 10,000 KRAF soldiers have been trained to become regular armed forces among all the government troops, including the 140,000 phantom soldiers. The lack of ammunition will no longer a problem in this dry season.

Lately, the government seems to be thinking that the only way to deal with the Khmer Rouge is to implement military measures simultaneously with economic development. At the beginning, some military measures already overhauled with the assistance of the United States, Australia, France, and Indonesia should be used as a test in the next dry season

A military official has disclosed that the plan for this dry season is extensive, and has been meticulously mapped with troops and well-coordinated. He revealed neither the timing of any attacks nor the very first position to be attacked. He only said that some Khmer Rouge positions will be recaptured.

Important Khmer Rouge positions include the town of Pailin and Anlung Veng, which were seized from the government forces during the last dry season. Apart from these, there are also the Phnum Malai command post position controlled by Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, as well as the Preah Vihear temple and the triangle region that the Khmer Rouge used as bridgeheads to attack and capture Preah Vihear Province to use as the main base of its provisional government.

The Khmer Rouge also has a number of small bases around the Tonle Sap lake, on the top of Aoral mountain, and on top of the Kampot Province mountains linking up with the range extending from Koh Kong to Battambang and Pailin.

Can the scale of the battle be anticipated? How many people will be seized by the Khmer Rouge? How many people will flee from their native villages? Some 40,000 people, especially residents of Poipet, Thmar Puok, and areas along Route 10 in Battambang Province, were evacuated from their homes during the fighting in northwestern Cambodia last year.

In view of the preparations by both sides, fighting during the dry season is inevitable.

Indonesia

Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Visit

Meets President Suharto 14 Oct

BK1510112394 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Iran and Indonesia have no problems in their political ties, but both countries should upgrade their trade and economic ties by taking concrete actions which will benefit both. Reviewing for reporters the talks between President Suharto and Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Merdeka Palace today, Minister-State Secretary Murdiono said the talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. The two leaders also exchanged experiences and information on their respective regions.

[Begin Murdiono recording] President Suharto briefed his guest on the APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] and its meeting in Bogor next month. The leaders agreed to take follow-up actions to the agreement reached during President Suharto's visit to Iran last year. The president also instructed cabinet ministers to send a team to Iran to take more concrete follow-up actions. [words indistinct] [end recording]

A separate meeting for ministers in charge of political and economic affairs was also held. The Indonesian political delegation was led by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, while trade and communications ministers were in charge of the economic talks. The Iranian delegation was led by Foreign Minister Velayati and [name indistinct].

Tehran Radio on Talks

LD1410162294 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who is heading a high-ranking political-economic delegation that is visiting Indonesia, conducted his first official round of talks with President Suharto of Indonesia today at Liberty palace in Jakarta.

Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his accompanying delegation then participated in Friday prayers along with a huge crowd of Friday prayer worshippers in Jakarta's Esteqlal mosque. The president then left for Bandung, arriving there at about 1230 Tehran time [0900 GMT]. Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his accompanying team next toured various sections of Bandung's aircraft and helicopter manufacturing plant.

Iranian President Meets Ulema

LD1510093394 Tehran IRNA in English 0812 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta, Oct. 15, IRNA—President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Saturday stressed that Muslim ulema are duty-bound to bring Islamic teachings out of the isolation imposed by the West and revive the ideology that Islam cares for all aspects of life. The president who arrived here Thursday on the first leg of a week-long tour of three Asian nations, made the remark in a meeting with a group of ulema and Islamic thinkers of Indonesia.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani added that the establishment of an Islamic government in Iran foiled propaganda by the West on the incompetency of the religion to administer the society and proved that Islam is everlasting. The president warned that hegemonic powers were attempting to damage unity of Muslims who form one fourth of the world population by creating crisis in Islamic countries. He lauded the role played by the Indonesian ulema in the achievement of independence and in repelling usurpers from their country.

Earlier, Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Councill (MUI) Hasan Basri welcomed Hashemi-Rafsanjani on behalf of the Indonesian ulema. The chairman praised Iran as the vanguard for the revival of Islam in the world. He said that there are 600,000 mosques and more than eight million students of theology in his country. Over 90 percent of the 180-million population of Indonesia are Muslims.

Meanwhile, Hashemi-Rafsanjani inspected an airplane and helicopter manufacturing factory in Bandung Friday. The factory has the capacity of producing pieces for CN-237 airplanes and its assembly as well as manufacturing various kinds of helicopters. Hashemi-Rafsanjani was told that the factory has the capacity to manufacture 18 aircraft annually. At the end of the inspection tour President Hashemi-Rafsanjaini inscribed in the memorial book of the plant that the factory is a good asset for Indonesia and the world of Islam.

The president was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Posts, Telephone and Telegraphs Mohammad Gharazi and Minister of Economy and Financial Affairs Morteza Mohammad-Khani.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani is to visit Brunei and Malaysia on the second and third legs of his Asian tour.

Joint Communique Issued 15 Oct

LD1510105894 Tehran IRNA in English 0950 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta, Oct. 15, IRNA—In a joint communique released here Saturday Iran's President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his Indonesian counterpart Suharto rejected discriminatory attitude and double standard policy towards the issue of human rights.

In the communique, issued at the end of President Rafsanjani's three-day official visit to Indonesia, the two sides underscored respect for values and traditions of all nations and inseparability of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights from each other.

The two presidents underlined the need for restoration of the indisputable rights of the Palestinians as the main precondition for the establishment of stability in the region.

They expressed deep concern over the deplorable condition in Bosnia-Herzegovina and stressed on the restoration of territorial integrity and sovereignty of that country. Iran and Indonesia once again urged the U.N. Security Council to take the required measures, including lifting the arms sanction agaist Bosnians, to halt Muslim genocide.

The two presidents welcomed constructive mutual talks as a means to prepare the ground for the expansion of bilateral economic and trade cooperation especially in area of joint ventures. The two coutries also underlined the need for promotion of bilateral scientific and technical cooperation.

The importance of South-South cooperation and growing need of southern countries to strengthen their ties as well as cooperation between Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and ASEAN were other topics underlined in the communique.

Supporting a world without nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the communique called on all countries to turn their regions into zones free from weapons of mass destruction.

President Rafsanjani arrived in Indonesia Thursday for a three-day official visit and left here for Brunei Saturday morning.

Rafsanjani Holds News Conference

LD1510114294 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Following the conclusion of his visit to Indonesia, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani left Jakarta today and arrived in Brunei. President Suharto saw him off. Our correspondent Ja'fari reports on the president's arrival in Brunei:

[Ja'fari] Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the accompanying delegation arrived at the Seri Begawan Airport in the Brunei capital Darussalam at 1530 local time. He was welcomed by Sultan of Brunei Hassanal Bolkiah at the Nurul Iman Palace. [passage omitted]

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani held a news conference with international media representatives before leaving Jakarta.

Our country's president assessed his talks during his visit as positive. On cooperation between the two countries in OPEC, he pointed out: OPEC members are experiencing great losses because of the current imposed prices. The main problem here is the presence of the United States and Britain in the Persian Gulf where they dictate prices of their own choosing to the southern littoral Persian Gulf producers. That issue is not unconnected with the Iraqi, Kuwaiti, and Libyan issues and we wish the problems to be resolved in a radical manner.

On the talks between the presidents of the two countries on the Persian Gulf crisis, our country's President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: During the talks Mr. Suharto expressed his concern about the possibility of the disruption of security in the sensitive Persian Gulf region and, without much debate, we were in agreement that all resources must be utilized to prevent the crisis from spreading.

In a reply to a question by a correspondent from the weekly ASIA on Iran's assessment of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Although Iraq is culpable for giving America the pretext, we are satisfied that the Iraqi aggression and adventurism against Kuwait has been stemmed. But the important thing is that America lacks good will and its intention is to gain more dominance over the strategic areas and the oil and gas resources of the region.

Answering a question by a BBC correspondent on Iran's point of view on Iraq's new stance in recognizing Kuwaiti borders, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: If Iraq is true in the declaration of its stance then it is good news. We hope the declaration has been made not because of weakness, but for right to be restored.

Further on News Conference

LD1510132994 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1052 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Before his departure from Indonesia, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani took part in a news conference with international media representatives. During the news conference Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani described the talks during his visit as positive. He said: In this round of talks proper grounds were identified for the expansion of bilateral cooperation. We hope that after this visit cooperation between our two countries will become more active.

On cooperation between Iran and Indonesia to bring the Economic Cooperation Organization [ECO] and ASEAN closer together, our president said: Agreement and the political will exist for the two groups to be complementary to each other. The common view of the two countries, however, is that the weak point here is the two countries' lack of information about each other's resources—especially within the private sectors of the countries involved.

Replying to a question put to him by a REUTER correspondent on the possible purchase of helicopters from Indonesia, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Iran is one of the most powerful countries in the world from the point of view of its helicopter fleet. It has purchased several helicopters from Indonesia in order to diversify. After assessment, more of those helicopters will be purchased if and when needed.

In the course of the news conference, the president referred to the cooperation of the two countries in OPEC. He pointed out: OPEC members are suffering great losses through current imposed prices. The main problem is the presence of America and Britain in the Persian Gulf, where they dictate the prices of their own choosing to the southern littoral Persian Gulf oil producers. That issue is not unconnected with the Iraqi, Kuwaiti, and Libyan issues and we wish the problems to be resolved in a radical manner.

On the imminent OPEC session in Bali, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: We expect OPEC members not to raise the production ceiling unreasonably since it will result in market saturation and a fall in prices. Therefore, there is a need for coordination among the members in relation to oil production and the observation of quotas.

On Iran's right to assume the post of OPEC secretary general, the president referred to obstacles in the way of this. He added: Those countries who wish to buy cheap oil prevent Iran's more active presence in the organization.

On the talks between the two countries' presidents on the Persian Gulf crisis, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: During the talks Mr. Suharto expressed his concern about the possibility of the disruption of security in the sensitive Persian Gulf region. Without any need for much debate, we were in agreement that all resources must by utilized to prevent the crisis spreading.

In reply to a question by a correspondent from the Indonesian weekly ASIA on Iran's assessment of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Although Iraq is culpable for giving America the pretext, and although on the whole we are satisfied that the Iraqi aggression and adventurism against Kuwait has been stemmed, in our view America is more in pursuit of of the goal of strengthening its military presence in the region.

Responding to a question by a Russian news agency correspondent on the Islamic Republic of Iran's diplomatic relations with Russia and Moscow's role in the Persian Gulf developments, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani pointed out: Relations between Iran and Russia are good at present, but Russia's role in world issues is, unfortunately, extremely weak. He added: It seems that the Americans dictate many issues to Russia, including the recent statements by Moscow authorities saying that they will not renew an agreement to sell arms to Iran. They are well aware, however, that, with the increasing presence of America and Britain in the world arms markets, such a decision will be to their own detriment.

Analyzing Russia's role in the Persian Gulf crisis, our president said: The swift visit to Iraq by the Russian foreign minister seems interesting, but we see that in the UN Security Council Russia's views are not much heeded.

Asked by a French news agency correspondent about the proposal to award the Nobel peace prize to Rabin, Peres, and 'Arafat, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: I think that to talk of awarding the Nobel peace prize to Rabin, a person who tyrannizes 4 million Palestinian refugees, is nothing but a joke. He added: You had better put that question to Palestinian refugees—those Palestinians who are incarcerated—and to the people of Lebanon and Palestine, people whose lands have been occupied for decades and who are unable to return to their homes.

Rafsanjani on Gulf Situation, Peace Prize

LD1510204094 Tehran IRNA in English 2009 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta, 15 Oct (IRNA)—President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani of Iran said here today that reports of the recognition of Kuwait's borders by the Iraqis "is good news, provided they are truthful, but we do not have a good experience of Iraqi commitments."

Speaking at a press conference before his departure for Bandar Seri Begawan, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani recalled that Iraqi President Saddam Hussayn tore up the 1975 Algiers accord with Iran in the full glare of t.v. cameras and that Iraq's military invasion of Iran that followed days later (Sept. 22, 1980), proved that Iraq does not abide by its commitments.

He hoped the recent undertaking by Iraq to recognize Kuwait's borders was not from a position of weakness but was acceptance of the rights.

"We condemn the violation of Kuwait's national sovereignty and are closely following up developments in the Persian Gulf," added the Iranian president.

He said it seems the U.S. military buildup in the Persian Gulf was not for creating peace but for control of the rich oil and gas resources of the sensitive and strategic region.

Asked by a journalist on his views on the receival of the Nobel Peace Prize by Zionist Premier Yitzhaq Rabin, Rafsanjani said: "Granting the peace prize to the prime minister of a usurper regime which has made four million people homeless and imprisoned several thousands, is more like a joke."

He added: "If you are interested in realities, you should ask the Palestinian and Lebanese people for their views in this regard, a people who are exposed every minute to the most brutal tyranny of the Zionist regime."

Later in the day, the Iranian president landed in Brunei on the second leg of his three-nation southeast Asian visit which will also take him to Malaysia.

Iranian President Concludes Visit

BK1510131394 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has proposed to Indonesia to buy more crude oil from Iran. The proposal was made at a meeting between President Suharto and President Hashemi-Rafsanjani the Merdeka Presidential Palace in Jakarta today minutes before a farewell ceremony was held for the latter.

Minister State and State Secretary Murdiono told newsmen that President Suharto had agreed in principle to the Iranian president's proposal.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that if Indonesia buys more crude oil from Iran, economic cooperation between the two countries could be further expanded.

At the farewell ceremony, Hashemi Rafsanjani had also called for the strengthening of cooperation between Indonesia and Iran at OPEC meetings so that oil prices could be stabilized at a reasonable level and prevented from plummeting.

President Suharto bade farewell to President Hashemi-Rafsanjani at 1200 West Indonesian Time [0400 GMT] in a ceremony held at the Merdeka Presidential Palace ground. This marks the end of the three-day state visit by the Iranian president to Indonesia.

Philippines

Ramos on Collapse of Talks With Communists

BK1710045494 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Fidel V. Ramos on Sunday [16 October] urged the communist National Democratic Front [NDF] to consider its decision and accept the Philippine Government's guarantee for the safety of its representatives when the peacetalks move to the Philippines. In a statement issued in Singapore before he left for Saudi Arabia, the president noted it was the NDF itself which has requested for such guarantee during earlier talks. He also expressed regret over the collapse of the peacetalks between the government and the NDF in the Netherlands. But, Mr. Ramos stressed, the government could not, in honor, accept demands from the NDF for equality with the government. He said in a statement the NDF rejected the government's offer insisting on their demands which could contravene the sovereignty of the Philippines. He said, quote, our government could not in honor accept them. This in turn brought about the collapse of the talks, unquote.

Earlier, Government Panel Chairman Ambassador Howard Dee reported to the president that the peacetalks should collapse on the issue of safety and immunity guarantees. Dee said the government panel had given the NDF everything they asked for in terms of safety and immunity guarantees without having to compromise the national sovereignty. Dee said but the NDF really wanted to establish its own sovereignty through their claims of full equality with the republic in the talks.

Let me read the full text of President Fidel Ramos on the said issue, which was released in Singapore before he left for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Let me quote: I regret the collapse on Sunday of the talks between the Philippine Government panel and the representatives of the National Democratic Front in De Bilt, the Netherlands. The government panel had offered the NDF representatives the broad guarantees for their safety and immunity when the talks move to the Philippines, guarantees which the NDF itself requested and which have already been agreed upon in principle in earlier talks. Unfortunately, the NDF rejected the government offer insisting on their demands, which would contravene the sovereignty of the Philippines. Our government could not, in honor, accept them. This in turn brought about the collapse of the talks.

I hope that this is but a temporary interruption of the talks. In any case, the government's offer stands. I urge the NDF to reconsider its position and accept the offer so that the process of peace and national reconciliation could continue to involve the participation of the leaders of the NDF. The spirit of peace and reconciliation is sweeping much of the world. The Filipino people are at the vanguard of this great movement for their desire, more than anything else, to get on with their lives and build for themselves a prosperous society and a strong nation.

I advise the NDF to join us in this on the basis of sovereignty and in accordance with our constitution, unquote.

MNLF Chief Denies Plans To Meet Ramos

BK1710073694 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 17 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Nur Misuari, Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] chairman, has denied that he will be meeting President Ramos in Saudi Arabia, where the president is currently on an official state visit. Misuari also denied reports that Ramos will personally ask King Fahd to intervene in the peace negotiations between the MNLF and the government. He said his organization has had no communication with Ramos about his visit to Saudi Arabia.

Thailand

Further on Plans for Cabinet Reshuffle

Chamlong Presents Ultimatum

BK1510124594 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 94 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phalang Tham Party leader Chamlong Simuang handed his dissident party MPs an ultimatum yesterday saying they could either stay with the party or leave if they cannot reach a common position on the planned reshuffle.

Maj-Gen Chamlong warned the MPs failure to accept the new list would make the party the offender in forcing Prime Minister Chuan Likphai to dissolve Parliament.

"If Parliament is dissolved the Phalang Tham Party will not be able to win in a general election because we will be 'the defendant in the eyes of society'. I would like to ask the MPs to choose between being here or withdrawing from the party," he said. "I am not challenging you. I have already stepped back."

Maj-Gen Chamlong yesterday chaired a meeting of party MPs to work out a solution to the challenge mounted by outgoing party ministers and some MPs over the nominations for ministerial posts under the party quota.

He apparently tried to seek a compromise with hard-line dissidents led by Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri by giving him a WAI, a Thai way of showing respect.

"If Sqn Ldr Prasong wanted me to krap (kowtow), I could do that."

Maj-Gen Chamlong later said it did not matter to him having to WAI Sqn Ldr Prasong.

"To save the party, I can do that."

The party leader opened the meeting by asking all MPs to help save the party. He said he had already taken "two steps backward" by asking "his friends"—the three non-MPs Lt-Gen Bowon Ngamkasem, Seri Phatthanaphanchai and Phongsak Intharaphanit—to withdraw as nominees for the Cabinet positions. He told the meeting he had also been pressured into with drawing another non-MP, Ruangwit Dutsadisuraphot from the list.

"Mr Ruangwit is not a stranger but a former MP who has always worked for the party. But I can make another step backward. I have selected an MP to replace him."

Maj-Gen Chamlong, after making it clear he had done enough for the survival of the party, asked the MPs to do the same thing to help the party and maintain the stability of the Government. He insisted those who wanted to stay with the party must support the nomination of all 11 new ministers.

"If support cannot be given or there are only four or five people opposed to the list, that means you are shaking the Government's stability and we cannot stay with it. We should not stay if we destabilise the Government or create problems."

If any MPs decide not to support the reshuffle list, the only choice for them is to leave the party and form one of their own, he said.

"We would then announce we are in different parties. But you would have to start all over again and that would not be as comfortable as being at home here."

Maj-Gen Chamlong declared he would not dissolve the party. He then defended the two outsiders, Thaksin Chinnawat and Wichit Suraphongchai, as being capable and useful to the party.

"They will work with the nine MPs in bringing about achievements in the remaining time. We could use the success in our election campaign. If Parliament is dissolved or we pull out of the Government, what will you have for use in your campaign?" he asked.

Nakhon Si Thammarat MP Withaya Kaeopharadai then called for a vote to approve the list but Maj-Gen Chamlong opposed this on the grounds that the disagreement of five or six people would destabilise the Government. He said he wanted all 46 MPs to vote as one for the reshuffle list.

Maj-Gen Chamlong and Sqn Ldr Prasong then met privately for about 30 minutes to clear the air.

This appeared to settle things as Sqn Ldr Prasong said he thought the party MPs should be able to stay together since they had fought other political crises together in the past.

Chamlong Removes Nominee

BK1510104594 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 94 pp 1, 3

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Phalang Tham Party [PDP] narrowly averted a showdown with rebel MPs yesterday when party leader Chamlong Simuang agreed to remove another non-MP from his cabinet reshuffle list. But the leader of the rebels, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, still insisted that checks be run on the qualifications of the remaining two outsiders on the list—Thaksin Chinnawat and Wichit Suraphongchai—to see if they are in keeping with Article 163 of the Constitution which bars cabinet ministers from business involvements or receiving state concessions.

The 12th hour compromise means the crisis has been avoided for the time being but observers believe further complications could arise involving the constitutionality of appointing the two businessmen—a reservation aimed mainly at Mr Thaksin.

Maj-Gen Chamlong agreed to replace another non-MP Ruangwit Dutsadisuraphot, who had been nominated for the position of deputy transport and communications minister. He declined to say who his replacement was and sources were divided between party Secretary-general Sudarat Keyuraphan and Sisaket MP Mana Mahasuwirachai.

Mrs Sudarat submitted the revised list to Democrat secretary-general Sanan Khachonprasat last night and he handed it on to Mr Chuan.

Maj-Gen Sanan said the Prime Minister would also have to consider the qualifications of the two businessmen to make sure their appointment does not breach the Constitution.

The Premier w[illegible]e the task of checking the qualifications to his secretary-general, Wisanu Khrua-ngam.

On Thursday 25 outgoing ministers and rebel MPs submitted a signed letter to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai through Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong expressing their "total rejection" of the five non-MPs on the PDP reshuffle list.

Sqn Ldr Prasong demanded the removal of the five and their replacement by party MPs.

The other two besides Mr Thaksin, Mr Wichit and Mr Ruangwit are Seri Phatthanaphanchai, nominated as deputy interior minister, and Lt-Gen Bowon Ngamkasem, nominated as deputy defence minister.

At a party meeting Thursday Maj-Gen Chamlong said he had removed the latter two as well as MP Phongsak Intharaphanit, who had been nominated as deputy education minister, because of allegations against him. He replaced them with MPs Udon Tantisunthon, Admiral Rot Wiphatphumiprathet and Sarit Santimethanidon respectively. But the party leader stuck firmly by his choice of Mr Thaksin, Mr Wichit and Mr Ruangwit. This failed to satisfy the rebels and the meeting broke without any conclusions being reached.

Democrat sources said the situation prompted Mr Chuan to call a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Banyat Banthatthan and Maj-Gen Sanan to discuss the possible replacement of the PDP with one of the opposition parties or should this prove unacceptable, the dissolution of Parliament.

PDP sources said a number of MPs went to see Sqn Ldr Prasong Thursday night to seek a compromise for the sake of the party and democracy because the situation could cause a dissolution of Parliament resulting in a fight for power.

They also told Sqn Ldr Prasong he had fought shoulder-to-shoulder with Maj-Gen Chamlong during the pro-democracy protests of May 1992 and proposed he meet with the party leader to work out a solution.

Early yesterday morning Maj-Gen Chamlong called a meeting of the party administrative committee at his home where it was decided to give the rebels two choices: endorse the party's cabinet list or leave with the PDP withdrawing from the Government.

Before a later meeting of all party MPs at Parliament, Maj-Gen Chamlong held private talks with Sqn Ldr Prasong where the party leader adopted a soft and respectful stance and appealed to the outgoing foreign minister to accept the two businessmen in return for dropping Mr Ruangwit from the cabinet line-up.

Sqn Ldr Prasong agreed on the condition that the qualifications of the two businessmen, especially Mr Thaksin who is to become foreign minister, be checked. They then attended the meeting of all MPs where Maj-Gen Chamlong opened the meeting by paying respect to Sqn Ldr Prasong, the elder of the two, by giving him a wai—the Thai form of a younger person greeting an elder.

After the hour-long meeting, Maj-Gen Chamlong told a press conference he had spoken to Sqn Ldr Prasong and they agreed there had been a misunderstanding. He said Sqn Ldr Prasong wanted the qualifications checked and the administrative committee had agreed. Party MP Thawin Phraison was entrusted with the task.

Maj-Gen Chamlong said all PDP MPs would now back the party list and there would be further changes.

"We will not talk about the reshuffle again except if some nominees do not qualify, he said.

The party leader said he would forward the list to the Prime Minister after speaking to New Aspiration Party leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut to see if the NAP wants to forward its reshuffle list. He said the PDP would not wait for the NAP should it not be ready for fear of more problems arising.

Sqn Ldr Prasong told reporters he reached an agreement with Maj- Gen Chamlong and now all that remains was to check the qualifications of the two businessmen against Article 163.

Article 163 states:

"A minister cannot assume a position or undertake any activity which is in conflict with his/her performance of duty or any activities which are prohibited for an MP or activities which are stipulated in Article 108.

"A minister is also prohibited from becoming a manager, director, adviser, representative or employee of a company, a partnership or any organisation which is doing business for a profit."

Both Mr Thaksin and Mr Wichit have resigned all their business posts but Article 108 of the charter also states they cannot "either directly or indirectly" receive any concession from an official agency or state enterprise which are monopolistic in nature or be a party to any contract with official agencies or state enterprise. Sqn Ldr Prasong said this covered not only the two businessmen but their wives, children and relatives. He then hinted there were still under-currents within the party, saying:

"A sea without a current is not a sea. It would be water in a kalamang (tin container)."

He said waves were natural and there must be some movement in politics, but in the end sincerity towards work and towards one another was the most important thing.

The Foreign Minister refused to answer questions about allegations Mr Thaksin was involved in the coup attempt in Cambodia.

Mr Thawin announced later in the day he had checked the qualifications of Mr Thaksin and Mr Wichit and found they qualified. [passage omitted]

Phalang Tham To Remain With Coalition

BK1610101994 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 16 Oct 94 pp 1, 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Phalang Tham Party will nominate a new person for foreign minister if telecommunications tycoon Thaksin Chinnawat is disqualified under the Constitution, party secretary-general Sudarat Keyuraphan said yesterday. Mrs Sudarat said the party resolved on Friday night to stay in the coalition and support the 11 persons nominated by the party in the new line-up after Phalang Tham Party leader Chamlong Simuang and rebel MPs agreed to compromise. She denied the Phalang Tham Party would withdraw from the coalition if the nomination of Mr Thaksin ran into trouble.

The new ministerial line-up has been forwarded to the Government and the qualifications of the nominees will be checked tomorrow by Cabinet secretary-general Witasnu Khrua-ngam. Mrs Sudarat believes Mr Thaksin is qualified for the post.

Mr Witsanu said it was too soon to say whether Mr Thaksin was qualified. A method of checking his qualifications was to interview him in relation to the constitutional requirements. It would be extremely unfair to jump the gun and say Mr Thaksin was not qualified.

Mr Witsanu said that usually he was responsible only for checking the qualifications of nominees as permanent secretaries or directors of state enterprises.

The Prime Minister's secretary-general should normally have been assigned the latest job.

Mr Witsanu said he had been assigned the task probably because he was responsible for preparing a reshuffle list before it was forwarded to His Majesty the King for a royal command.

Outgoing Deputy Interior Minister Chamni Sakdiset, accompanying Prime Minister Chuan Likphai on an inspection trip to Sa Kaeo Province, said the party would have to discuss the matter again. He maintained that Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri was suitable to retain the post of foreign minister but there was no choice but to replace him because of the resolution.

Many of those opposed to Mr Thaksin's nomination earlier pointed out that although Mr Thaksin had resigned as chairman of Chinnawat Group, he would still be subject to benefit from the businesses since his wife had been assigned to look after the groups and its affiliates.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said other countries would understand and be able to distinguish that it was only a matter of profession and responsibility in the past.

Mr Thaksin should be able to separate his business and ministerial job, Mr Surin said. Parliament and the news media would serve as checks. He did not know whether Mr Thaksin's taking up the portfolio would run against Article 163 of Constitution which bars ministers from business involvement and from receiving state concessions.

"The provision in the Constitution must be interpreted. We have a mechanism to check qualifications of persons nominated for ministerial posts and it will do the job, don't worry," Mr Surin said. However, he hopes the conflict will not be prolonged because other countries are watching Thailand.

"Several major conferences need to be prepared soon. If there is to be a change, I want to see it take place quickly," he said.

New Aspiration leader and Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said Mr Thaksin should be open to criticism and scrutiny. Gen Chawalit disagreed with a view that allegations against Mr Thaksin of involvement in the recent failed coup in Cambodia and of his facing a lawsuit in the United States concerning his cable television business were a political game.

Gen Chawalit said whoever was to become a minister must undergo thorough examination and should not show any resentment about it because he would be treated justly.

"He should have confidence in those responsible for making the check. Before the Prime Minister appoints anyone it is necessary for him to make sure there is no mistake," he said.

Mr Chuan said if a party nominated a disqualified person to the Cabinet, the party must be held responsible because not only the Government but also that party would be damaged.

He said most of the Cabinet members had performed satisfactorily. "The Phalang Tham Party said the change was not based on performance but on a party resolution," he said.

A source close to Phalang Tham's outgoing ministers said they did not want to stay with the party because they were dissatisfied with the nomination of two outsiders to important portfolios.

The ministers and MPs in their faction believed Maj-Gen Chamlong's decision was unacceptable and many of them had urged Mr Chuan to dissolve the House instead of bringing in a new party to replace the Phalang Tham Party, the source said.

Many of the rebel MPs had been approached to join the Nam Thai Party of former deputy prime minister Amnuai Wirawan and others by the Democrats.

It was believed that if there was a dissolution, many Phalang Tham MPs would run for the Nam Thai and Democrat parties in the election, the source said.

The outgoing ministers had also promised Mr Chuan that while still with the Phalang Tham Party they would continue to support the Government to ensure important legislation would still pass through Parliament, the source said.

The ministers, although not wanting to remain with the Phalang Tham Party, did not dare to resign as party members now because they had no reason to justify the move, the source said.

Thaksin's Ethics Questioned

BK1510104794 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 94 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Arguments over whether Chinnawat Group ex-chairman Thaksin Chinnawat is qualified for the portfolio of foreign affairs look set to linger after new questions about business ethics were raised yesterday.

Outgoing Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri's personal secretary, Praphan Khunmi, claimed Chinnawat Group's cable television concession in Cambodia, which has been reduced from 99 to 30 years, was a monopoly and that only people who were "full of tactics" could work out such a contract.

"That should help confirm how the person who is going to be foreign minister has really been," Mr Praphan said. He also claimed there were rumours that Mr Thaksin had close relations with Prince Norodom Chakkrapong who has been accused of involvement in a failed coup bid in Phnom Penh in July.

"Everybody knew who was behind that failed coup," he said.

Mr Thaksin earlier denied any involvement in-the failed coup. He also claimed the National Security Council had cleared him of any role in the incident.

Mr Praphan said he would take two or three days to gather additional information about Mr Thaksin before making it public. He also argued that although Mr Thaksin had resigned as chairman of Chinnawat Group so he could take up the post of foreign minister without violating the constitution, the telecommunications tycoon would still be subject to benefit from the businesses since his wife, Photchaman, had been assigned to look after the group and its affiliates.

Mr Praphan blamed Phalang Tham leader Chamlong Simuang for using a political scientist like Bangkok MP Thawin Phraison instead of legal experts in checking the qualifications of Mr Thaksin to see whether he was disqualified under Articles 108 and 163 of the constitution which prohibit people with business interests from joining the Cabinet.

Mr Thawin is said to have told Maj-Gen Chamlong yesterday that Mr Thaksin was qualified to be appointed a minister.

Mr Praphan, however, said that contradicted the ruling of some legal experts such as Pricha Suwannathat and Somyot Chuathai that Mr Thaksin was disqualified.

He insisted that it was necessary for Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri to "fight back" after his "sudden dismissal" from the post which occurred when he was giving a speech at the United Nations headquarters. The action was considered humiliating.

"Maj Gen Chamlong should know how Thailand is seen in the eyes of other countries. He should learn more about diplomatic protocol " Mr Praphan said.

A source in the Democrat Party claimed Phalang Tham might not survive if it insisted on nominating Mr Thaksin as foreign minister, taking into account his cable television business, which allegedly faces a lawsuit in the United States, and his other problems in Indochina.

"There are people who have come up with thick documents about problems of Mr Thaksin's cable television business which has been sued in the United States. They also have documentary evidence about Mr Thaksin's travelling in and out of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam," the source said.

NAP Presents Cabinet Reshuffle List

BK1610094094 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 16 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New Aspiration Party leader Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he had given his party's reshuffle list to Democrat secretary-general Sanan Khachonprasat, who is known to be the Government's "manager".

Gen Chawalit said he would not need to discuss the reshuffle further with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai saying they had already agreed on his party's new ministerial line-up.

"The Cabinet reshuffle by the NAP has been made for the sake of the majority and the Government's stability, not for the party's interests," the general said.

Gen Chawalit, who had earlier said there would be only a minor change in his party's line-up, declined further comment. But sources close to him said the only changes in the NAP were likely to be that Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand governor Sukwit Rangsitphon would be deputy prime minister while Deputy Interior Minister Den Tomina would be replaced by Deputy House Speaker Wanmuhammatno Matha.

Both Mr Den, a Pattani MP, and Wanmuhammatno, a Yala MP, are leading members of the faction of southern MPs in the NAP.

Nong Khai MP Chatchai Lasakun was likely to replace Chaloemphon Sanitwongchai as deputy commerce minister, the sources said.

Vietnam

32d Joint MIA Search With U.S. Begins 15 Oct

BK1510103094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] U.S. teams searching for the remains of American troops missing in the Vietnam War are to begin another mission on Saturday. The 32d joint field activities will last for 34 days and cover nearly half of the provinces in Vietnam. The 40 MIA cases will be investigated during the mission.

Phan Van Khai Meets With Singaporean Leaders

BK1610080694 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 15—Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai recently paid courtesy visits to Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Senior Minister Lee Kwan Yew, and held talks with his Singahorean counterpart.

These meetings were made during the Vietnamese leader's stay in Singapore for the third summit on Europe and Eastern Asia's economy and the special seminar on Vietnam held by the World Economic Forum (WEF).

Deputy P.M Khai briefed the Singaporean leaders on Vietnam's socio-economic situation at present and the implementation of agreements reached earlier by the two countries' leaders.

After stressing on the opportunities of expanding the economic and commercial cooperation between Vietnam and other countries in the region, especially between Vietnam and Singapore, Mr. Khai informed them of Vietnam's policy and concrete measures to promote the bilateral cooperation, thus integrating Vietnam's economy into the regional economy.

The Singaporean leaders expressed their satisfaction at the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in their renovation process and at the fine development of the cooperation between the two countries. They affirmed Singapore's policy to encourage businessmen and government agencies to step up trading with and investment in Vietnam, and their readiness to help Vietnam in personnel training and sharing experience in management.

Also taking part in these activities were minister and head of the government office Le Xuan Trinh, Vice Minister of Commerce Nguyen Xuan Quang, deputy head of the state committee for coopration and investment Do Ngoc Trinh and Vietnamese Ambassador to Singapore Nguyen Manh Hung.

Tran Duc Luong Receives Japanese Guests

BK1610080994 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 15—Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong received here this afternoon Mr. Sudaburo Okamasu, vice minister of commerce and industry of Japan, and his party now on a visit to Vietnam.

Mr. Tran Duc Luong noted that Japan is one of the countries being in the vanguard of granting aid for development to Vietnam. He said he hoped that Mr. Sudaburo Okamasu's visit would contribute to the promotion of investment cooperation of Japan in Vietnam.

For his part, Mr. Okamasu expressed his belief that the cooperative relations in many fields, especially in commerce, industry and investment between Vietnam and Japan will positively develop.

Deputy Foreign Ministers Depart on Visits

BK1610134894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 16 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Vietnamese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan has left for a working visit to ASEAN—the secretariat, and the ministries and agencies of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Brunei.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai is paying a working visit to the Philippines. The ASEAN secretary and his members warmly welcomed Vietnam's joining ASEAN, considering it a contribution to ASEAN's position in the region and development of each country. They committed to help Vietnam in personnel training.

Assembly Standing Committee Issues Communique

BK1610161594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Oct 94

["National Assembly Standing Committee Issues Communique"; no date given]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Standing Committee of the National Assembly met in Hanoi from 12-14 October 1994 under the chairmanship of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh and in the presence of Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh.

1. The committee reviewed a number of practical problems concerning the preparations for the sixth session of the ninth National Assembly. The committee gave its views on the draft reports on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the National Assembly fourth session regarding national defense and security, the diplomatic activities in the first nine months of 1994, the projected orientations and tasks for 1995, and the settlement of citizens' complaints and letters of denunciations addressed to the National Assembly. The objective of the move was to help the relevant agencies perfect their reports before they are submitted to the National Assembly.

Based on the views contributed by National Assembly deputies at the previous sessions and on the requirements of the ninth National Assembly's sixth session, the committee discussed a number of issues relating to the improvement of session proceedings and the need to complete the preparatory work to ensure the efficiency of the session.

2. The committee was briefed on flood and typhoon prevention and control work as well as on measures to overcome the consequences of flash floods, especially in the Mekong River Delta provinces. The committee expressed deep sympathy with the serious losses in life and property caused by natural disasters. It warmly commended compatriots in flash flood-stricken localities for their steady endeavors to overcome difficulties. It commended the Government for its concentrated, timely, and effective direction for relief work. It praised all sectors and echelons for their concerted efforts to prevent and control flash floods and overcome their consequences. It also took into account the wholehearted assistance given to flash flood victims by our compatriots, cadres, and combatants at home, by Vietnamese residents in foreign countries, and by international organizations.

The committee concurred with the government-initiated policies and measures to overcome the consequences of flash floods and urged all government agencies, sectors, and echelons to carry on relief work to provide emergency aid to hard hit areas and meet the needs for capital, materials, medicine, and so forth. Once the water has receded, prompt measures must be taken to restore infrastructure, stablize social life, resume production, and guarantee conditions for success of the winter-spring crop cultivation, thereby making up for recent losses. At the same time, it is necessary to instruct responsible agencies to work out long-term plans to help localities with positive measures against typhoons and floods.

The committee called on sectors and echelons as well as compatriots, cadres, and combatants countrywide to work diligently, practice thrift, and develop the fine tradition of mutual assistance in time of need by continuing to help compatriots in areas affected by typhoons and floods, especially in the Mekong River Delta provinces.

The committee was convinced that thanks to their spirit of self-reliance and self-help as well as to their determination to overcome difficulties, our compatriots will certainly stabilize their life and production at an early date.

Grenade Injures 18 in Ho Chi Minh City

BK1610080394 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 15 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA October 15—A trouble-maker on Thursday threw a hand grenade at a park near Bach Dang harbour in Ho Chi Minh City injuring 18 persons, including three children and 10 foreigners.

The victims of the act of violence, which was perpetrated at 9:45 pm, were immediately rushed to hospital.

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